PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

OF BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK. RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,406.—New Series.]

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1908.

[PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 6-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
9th May	CALEDONIA	7558	....	.....
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
* 23rd „	ARABIA	7903	....	.....
30th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951	....	.....
13th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
20th „	OCEANA	6610	....	.....
27th „	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912	....	.....
11th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th „	PENINSULAR	5294	....	.....
25th „	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

* Will call at Malta.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June „
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Sept. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th „ „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May 1908.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	19th June „
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	17th July „

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure, 1908
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	.....	8th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	7th May	19th May.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	14th May	30th May.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	1st June	13th June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	15th June	26th June.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	27th June	9th July.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 11th May	9 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 7th May	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 8th May	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,307 tons, on MONDAY, 11th May, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 9th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

6th May, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.
F. FERDINAND	6,046	.....	1st August 1908.
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908.
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October 1908.
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th May 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May 08.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,134	27th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Hair	6,716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Kelso	5,106	25th „ „
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,300	15th July „

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 695
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1098

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardes and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents. Bombay.

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Bazar, P. O. Amrita (Jessore.)

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ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded	£ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,00,00,000
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.				ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed roué in the one case, and in the other as effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colony, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser*, KIMBERLEY

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA

JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR
SEASONABLE NOVELTIES AND SPECIALITIES
ARTISTIC and DISTINCTIVE IN DESIGN.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak),
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpur
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manila.
Cebu (Phillippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
AGENT.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	„ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Chefoo
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.........	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND............	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Bombay.
Madras.
Karachi.
Cawnpore.
Lahore.
Amritsar.
Delhi.
Tuticorin.
Chittagong.
Rangoon.
Mandalay.
Colombo.
Kandy.
Newera-Eliya.
Camp Aden.
Steamer Point-Aden.
Zanzibar.
Mombasa.
Nairobi.
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon, Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers*
C. S. ADDIS, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HONGKONG.
KOBE.
LONDON.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Prince's and Victoria Docks.

4th May, 1908.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Navasari District Abkari LICENSE will be put to AUCTION for the next three years on the 18th May, 1908, at Baroda.

R. C. WHITENACK,
Joint Revenue Commissioner.

1st May 1908.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for public information that a COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION of approved candidates for admission of Probationary Assistant Commissioners into the Mysore Civil Service during the year 1908, will be held in the Public Offices, Bangalore, on MONDAY, the 9th November, 1908, and the following days. Applications for admission to the examination should be sent to the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments, Bangalore, so as to reach him on or before the 18th June, 1908. Copies of the rules and application forms can be had from the Office of the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments, Bangalore, or the Office of the Inspector General of Education, Bangalore.

For other particulars see Part I. of the "Mysore Gazette," dated the 9th, 16th and 23rd April, 1908.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments.

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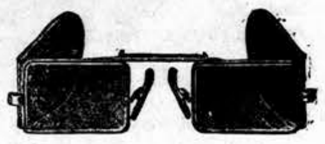

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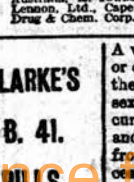
ECZEMAS

And Other Itching, Torturing Humours Cured by Cuticura.



Warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment afford instant relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning, scaly, crusted humours, eczemas, rashes, inflammations, irritations, and chafings of infancy and childhood, permit rest and sleep and point to a speedy and permanent cure, in the majority of cases, when all other remedies fail. Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. A Single Set often Cures. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR

Huntly Blend,

and take no other.

When you ask for

Club Blend

SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

O THE CHEAPEST Old
T PEG McTaggart
WHISKY.
B Rs. 29 per Doz. Blend

ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY,

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.
HUMMUM ST. BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 36 ; per bottle, Rs. 3. (OLD SCOTCH)

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 21 ; per bottle, Rs. 1-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH)

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 36 ; per bottle, Rs. 3. (7 YEARS' OLD)

SOLE AGENT :
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.
SCURVY.
ECZEMA
BLOOD POISON,
ULCERS,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,
BAD LEGS,
BLOTCHES,
SPOTS,
BLACKHEADS
PIMPLES,
AND
SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

SAYS THE BULK OF BOMBAY—

Mr. Hamilton FAVORS our Clubs.
„ Stanley ADHERES to our Flor-de-Ganesha.
„ Greenhalgh PATRONIZES our Specials.
„ Gerrand RECOMMENDS our Nelson.
„ Kale LIKES our Togo.
And the Civil Officers, as a whole, ADMIRE

OUR PLANTERS.
MURUGAPPA,
CIGARS Available at
BYCULLA, DECCAN STORES,
AND
JOSEPH BROS, 275, Main Street, Poona.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED A PHOTOGRAPHIC OPERATOR.

MUST be EUROPEAN, and a first class man, capable of taking entire charge of our Studio. Salary Rs. 200 to 250 with prospects. Apply with specimens of work to

BARTON SON & CO.,
Bangalore.

TO LET—FURNISHED

FROM 1st JUNE, TOP FLOOR FLAT. Beryl House, Wodehouse Road. Two good Reception Rooms, two Bedrooms and Bath Rooms, one Dressing Room. Electric lift, light, and fans. Very well furnished.

Apply to
G. OWEN DAUN,
School of Art Bungalow,
Hornby Road.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND, (BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

NOTICE.

ADVANCES made on immovable properties to the extent of Rs. 3 lacs at 9 per cent. interest. For further particulars apply to—

Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
18 Bank Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

10-12 COVENTRY HUMBER, 1906 pattern, with hood, Stepney wheel and Polliky Head Light. Requires painting and some minor repairs ; otherwise in good order. Price Rs. 4,000 Apply to—

F. J. PRESTON,
Yacht Club.

STEAM ROAD ROLLERS, AND TRACTION ENGINES

BY
CHARLES BURRELL & SONS Ltd.,
THETFORD, NORFOLK,
can be supplied by
SOLE AGENTS :—
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
Illustrated Catalogues, Specifications and Estimates on application.

NOW READY.

HOLLY AND OLIVE BRANCHES.

A Pamphlet on the unrest in India.
Price 12 annas.
By ARTHUR CRAWFORD, C. M. G.
(COPY-RIGHTED BY R. M. CRAWFORD.)
AND
WILL BE READY, on 1st May next.
Pamphlet on "THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW BOMBAY." 1st Vol.
Pamphlet on SUMMARY of opinions on the same. 2nd Vol.
Price 12 annas each. (Not to be sold separately.)
Also, a MAP ILLUSTRATING the above of the Island of Bombay and part of the Island of Salsette.
Price 2 Rupees if sold alone—or if sold with Pamphlets, Rs. 3-4.
BY ARTHUR, CRAWFORD C. M. G.
(Copyrighted by R. M. Crawford.)
SOLE AGENTS :
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO.,
Medowstreet, Fort, Bombay.

GENTS' TRAVELLING REQUISITES AND COMPLETE OUTFITS

Can be had within the Shortest Notice
AT
A. FREDOON & CO.,
GENTS' TAILORS AND CLOTH MERCHANTS
ALICE BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

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The Rates to "The Bombay Gazette" are as follows :—

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Monthly	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

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Fourth do.	„ 2-8	do. do.
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In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

POST FREE.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 7
Quarterly	„ 4

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"HAIR DRILL"

OUR READERS INVITED TO CARRY OUT

A WEEK'S FREE TEST.

Remarkable Results Promised.

Have you ever heard of "hair drill"? No? Well, every hair of your head is a little soldier. The duty it shares with its more or less numerous fellows is that of maintaining the temperature of your brain at normal. Without a well trained head of hair your brain must become too hot in summer and too cold in winter, and you have headaches when the sun shines and colds in the head when the sun doesn't shine. This is considering the subject of your hair quite apart from the aspect of mere appearance, important as this is in itself.

"How can you drill your hair?"

Well, are you willing to try? Are you willing to test the drilling of your hair for one week, if it entails no more expense than the trivial amount of 3d.? "Yes," you say.

All right; now, will you just note that the present condition of your hair is either one or more of th following:

1. Dry. 6. Scurfy.
2. Brittle. 7. Greasy.
3. Lustreless. 8. Slightly odorous.
4. Losing Colour. or
5. Falling. 9. Thin or Patchy.

If you can candidly admit that your hair does come under one or more of the foregoing descriptions, you certainly ought not to let slip this opportunity of so easily and so cheaply finding out what the right kind of care for your hair will do for you—you certainly ought to try one week's free test drill of your hair? Do you not think so?

The week's test will produce results that will open your eyes to the possibilities of proper hair drill.

The trial, short as it is, will yet show you—

That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.

That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.

That your hair need not be too lustreless or too shiny.

That it need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.

That it need not fall out when brushed or combed.

That it certainly need not be scurfy, greasy or odorous.

The one week's trial, for which the enterprising proprietors of the famous preparation Edward's "Harlene" are willing to send a sufficient supply to every reader of this paper, will also show another remarkable effect. It will show how important to the welfare of your brain is the condition of your hair, and before the end of the week you will revel in a sense of mental lightness and alertness. Your test will not be speculative in the slightest degree. The special free bottle of "Harlene" placed at your disposal for the purpose of the test is used by most of those members of Royalty and Society who are noted for beautiful hair.

The week's test is open to both sexes and all ages.

Why not send to-day, and thus place yourself in a position to commence the week's trial at once.

A strong word of caution should be given against taking internal remedies, which will ruin the constitution, and cheap, worthless remedies which will ruin the hair.

HARLENE is stocked by all Chemists and Stores.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Week's Test Dept., Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6 High Holborn, London, W.C.

Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned above, the special free bottle of "Harlene" necessary for one week's practical trial of this preparation as a "Hair Drill." Enclose 3 penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of Paper.

Name .... Address ....

BARLING'S NEW MOTOR PIPE

(PATENTS APPLIED FOR).

THE IDEAL PIPE FOR MOTORING, SHOOTING, &

This Pipe ensures a Comfortable Smoke whilst driving at any Speed, as the Dome can be adjusted against wind in any direction.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

B. BARLING & SONS, LONDON,

Makers of the world-famous EB WB Briar Pipes.

TO BE OBTAINED AT ALL CIGAR STORES.

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)

The Ideal Food for all ages.

HORLICK'S is not a Drug but a food of high nutritive value.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S contains every essential element to build up the body and make it strong and vigorous, gives stamina and staying power, and helps to form bone, nerve and muscle.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.

Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.

KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.

The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: DWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

ARE YOU USING A

GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR

?

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall 2139 tons, Captain A. S. Jones arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Senator, 3048 tons Captain F. R. Atkinson, sailed yesterday for Havre and Rotterdam, with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackintosh 3043 tons, Captain W. J. Lennox, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The steamer Wearbeck, 2446 tons, Captain J. J. Thompson arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Newport with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lalpoora, 2,123 tons Captain F. W. Fry will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

The steamer Langton Hall, 2882 tons, Captain B. Hoddie arrrived in Bombay harbour on the 6th instant from Newport, via Liverpool with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Africa 1301 tons, Captain T. B. H. Whitehead arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from the Persian Gulf &c with a general cargo and Messrs. Allen Benditto and 153 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga, 943 tons, Captain H. McDearmid arrived in Harbour yesterday from Karachi via Coasts with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs. Ralli Picrez, Stein Sawyer, Wagle, Sharphes Reacy, 5 natives and 485 deck.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra 762 tons Captain H. M. Cutbush will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c. with a general cargo and the following passengers: Mrs Barclay, Mr. Ally Fray, 2 ladies and friend, 2 natives 19 British soldiers and 150 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast	Lt-Comdr W Hose	R Navy
H M S Perseus	Comdr H Christian	R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie	Capt J C Horder	R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge	Capt S D Vale	R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth	Capt A W Heneage	Flagship
H M S Highflyer	Capt Hickly	R Navy
R I M S Palinurus	Comdr C S Hickman	Surney St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 6.

Asgard	2712	Reick	T Morrison & Co
Alavi	2324	Frium-Hill	B & P S N Co
Africa	1301	Whitehead	M M & Co
Budree	1439	Lloyd	H A Hassum
Bendu	2820	Millson	R A Willis
Bahadur	2936	Crebbin	G G Tejpal & Co
Dumra	762	Cutbush	M M & Co
Fitzclarence	2589	McLannan	T Morrison & Co
Frankly	3617	Yell	W & A G Co
Garscube	2297	Storey	W & A G & Co
Islami	1604	Newby	B & P S N Co
Kirly Bank	2092	Kerr	W & A G & Co
Kasara	505	Chappell	M M & Co
Loch Tay	3416	Stephen	W & A G Co
Lalpoora	2124	Fry	M M & Co
Lawada	2124	Kilpatrick	M M & Co
Linga	943	McDiarmid	M M & Co
Langton Hall	2882	Hoddie	K Nixon & Co
Monsori	1735	Hanna	B & P S N Co
Mozaffari	1387	Molony	B & P S N Co
Nownel Bahr.	178	Macoda	Sultan of Musat
Nuddea	1944	Gum-Cunningham	M M & Co
Peninsular	3047	Aden	13-16 P & O Co
Rydal Hall	2139	Jones	Killick Nixon & Co
Shahlium	1918	Davisen... M'tius ...8-5	H A Hassum
Shah Ameer	1921	Ledbertter	A. H. Hassum
Sanctoria	2379	Ward	The Bombay Co
Singu	1912	Currie	S Wallace & Co
Wearmouth	2339	Catto	The Bombay Co
Wearbeck	2446	Thompson	
Xima	146	Mahomed	Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—May 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Celtic King	2589	Humphrey	Anwerp	19-5	F M & Co
B Hindoo	3156	Jones	Hull	14-5	F Muir & Co
H Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jedda	12-5	B & PS Co
N Hartport	2503	Holman	Philadelphia	9-5	R A Willis
O Sulten	1781	Quiriet	Z'bar	27-5	A Strandes
P English Monarch	3207	Frogatt	Baltimore	14-5	R A W
Q Umblali	2143	Richards	Hull	7-5	R A Willis

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Malta	3900	Tocque	Shanghai	26-5	P & O Co
2 Mossilia	3250	Thomson	L'pool	14-5	W & A G Co
9 Gutenfels	3551	Diedrichsen	K'chi	10-5	Glade & Co
10&11 Arcadia	3534	Valentine	Shanghai	12-5	P & O Co
12 Caledonia	3529	Peters	London	9-5	P & O Co
15 Takasaki Maru	2943	Mocker	Kobe	8-5	N Y Kaisha
16 Kaiser	1718	Holdt	Z'bar	8-5	A Strandes

M W D D

Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	15-5	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Wearbeck s	Thompson	Newport Apr 7
	Rydall Hall s	Jones	Calcutta
	Africa s	Whitehead	Bushire Apr 22
	Langhton Hall s	Hoddie	Newport Mar 29
	Linga s	McDiarmid	Karachi May 4

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Senator s	Atkinson	Havre
	Clan Mackintosh s	Lennox	Dunkir

The following vessels obtained their port.
Steamer Dumra Cutbush for Persian Gulf &c.
" Lalpoora Fry for Calcutta &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Africa for Persian Gulf &c.
" Urlana for Calcutta &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s. s. Clan Macinnes arrived in London on the morning of the 5th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Dunera, left Aden to-day.

The Ancher Line s.s. Circassia, left Liverpool for Bombay, on the morning of the 5th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Rohilla, passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Bohemia, from Trieste, left Karachi on the 5th instant at 10 p.m. and is due here at noon on the 7th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Koerber, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the afternoon of the 6th instant:—

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	From
28	Thornbeck	Calcutta
29	Lord Kelvin	Cudda'ore
24	Clan Gordon	Liverpool
26	Gracchus	Melbourne
May		
1	Politician	London
2	Clan Mackay	Galle
4	Nairung	Calcutta
4	Mazagon	Bombay

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—21 bales wool, J Samirmul; 54 bales wool, L Kallianrai; 41 bales wool, E Shewji; 32 bales wool, G Gungadas; 8 bales wool, S Keshremul; 600 cwts bone dust, E C Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—21 bales hides and skins, Kahn and Kahn; 8 cases ganja, M Jafferbhoy; 102 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 205 cwts gum, G Sojpal.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—65 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—6,000 cwt cotton seed, L Dreyfus and Co; 520 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey; 25 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 305 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Umblali s—2,000 cwt cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Colaba s—17,000 cwt cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—5,000 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales hemp and 579 cwts myrabollams, H Govindji.

Celtic King s—165 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 520 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 166 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 10 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,996 cwts rapeseed, J Fachiri; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Worman and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, R K Shah and Co; 8,000 cwts rapeseed and 4,000 cwts poppyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 4,002 cwts poppyseed and 2,000 cwt rapeseed, S C Italiana.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—55 bales cotton P Vishram & Co; 440 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 100 bales hemp K Visram & Co; 420 cwt myrabollams Lehnhart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Levanzo s—1,000 cwt castorseed C Boggiano & Co; 1,000 cwt linseed J Fachiri; 600 tons old iron, E Tajbhoy & Co.

FOR HONGKONG

Takasaki Maru s—500 bales twist C Ebrahim & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Takasaki Maru s—550 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Arabia" which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow from England brings the following passengers.

FROM LONDON.

Barnett, Mr H Burry
Cowden, Mr Wm.
Forbes, Miss D N
Hossain, Dr S A
Hewett, Mr H M
Herbert, Mr C V S
Kirkham, Mrs and 2 child
Lethbridge, Capt W A L
Locke, Mr A C C
Lanyon, Mr W J T
Merritt Mrs
Muir, Mr J and Mrs and 3 children
Mellor, Mr Thos
Parnell, Mrs
Prideaux, Mr C A
Richards, Mr A G

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anklesaria, Dr W D
Atkinson, Lt F S J
Bhavsar, Mrs G A
Bradley, (Jr) Mr L
Bradley Mr Thos
Brownlow, Mrs D'Arcy
Bird Mrs W J A
Cockburn, Col W F
Efford, Dr C F and Mrs
Hare, Mrs C E
Hoas Mr Oscar
Henderson, Lt Col R F
Moore, Capt M and Mrs
Mac Andrews, Maj H J M
Morgan, Mr F E
Newnham, Mrs E
Payne, Mrs E H
Pipon, Miss
Sanderson, Mr P M D
Somji, Mr S R
Synge, Capt M
Wilson, Mrs J
Wingfield, Hon M
Wadia, Mr N P A
Walker, Mr Cochrani
Weallens, Lt Col W
Wanklyn, Mr W L and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Harrison, Col. F. A.

FOR KARACHI.

Walting, Mrs
Howard, Mr L

FOR SYDNEY.

Nott, Mr. A. E. and Mrs.

It is officially announced, says the "British Australasian," that the Victorian Cricket Association's profit on the fourth Test Match was 5d., and they have still to pay for a coat and cap.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memoriam Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six line or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CRACKNELL—April 28, at River View, Monghyr, the wife of Capt. H. J. Cracknell, of a son.

DEATHS.

MACKINNON—May 1, at 8, Hyde Park Gardens, London, W., John Mackinnon, senior partner, Macneill and Co., Calcutta, aged 67 years.

BANCROFT—April 24, at Subathu, (suddenly), N. W. Bancroft, M. R. V. O., late Bengal Horse Artillery aged 84 years.

KENNEDY—May 1, Louie Ella, the beloved wife of Pringle Kennedy, born Oct. 18th. 1862, married 1st May 1894, died at Mozufferpore from the effects of a bomb.

KENNEDY—April 30, Grace Ella, the beloved daughter of Pringle Kennedy, born Aug. 29th 1886, died at Mozufferpore from the effects of a bomb.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 8m.; Sun sets, 7h. 3m.; High water, 3-0m., 4-14a.; Low Low water, 8-59m., 11-3a.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Royal Scots vs. R. I. M. Dockyard, on Marine Lines ground—5-40 p. m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m.

Indore Malwa United Mills, 13 Esplanade Road, 3 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

The Empire Cinematograph, Framji Cowasji Hall.

Phases of the Moon.—May 8th, First Quarter, 4h. 53-3m. p. m.; May 16th, Full Moon, 10h. 2-4m. a. m.; May 23rd, Last Quarter, 5h. 47-2m. a. m.; May 30th, New Moon, 8h. 44-5m. a.m.; May 8th in Apogee, 11h. p.m.; May 20th, in Perigee, 6h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, May 8.—Ward election of a Municipal Councillor, Fort Ward, Municipal office. P. and O. steamer "Arabia," with English mails of 24th ultimo, due to arrive at 6 a.m. Gaiety Theatre, the Empire Vaudeville Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 7h. 3m. High water, 3-48m., 5-8a. Low water, 9-54m.

Saturday, May 9.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Cinderella Dance, 9 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 7h. 3m. High water, 5-3m., 6-21a. Low water, 0-24m., 11-15a.

Sunday, May 10.—3rd Sunday after Easter. Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 7h. 4m. High water, 6-40m., 7 31a. Low water, 1-26m., 0-45a.

Monday, May 11.—Volkart's United Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 3-30 p.m. The New French Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 7h. 4m. High water, 3-10m., 8-20a. Low water, 2-12m., 1-52a.

Tuesday, May 12.—Karachi Ice Company, 15 Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets 7h. 4m., High water, 9-1m., 9-2a. Low water, 2-49m., 2-46a.

Wednesday, May 13.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 5m.; High water, 9-45m., 9-41a.; Low water 3-23m., 3-34a.

—*Gilpin.*

A vacant mind is an invitation to vice.

Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of April was 485, of whom 325 were males and 157 females.

Drowned in the Sea.—On Tuesday evening Arjun Shantu (12), a coal labourer, was returning ashore in a coal barge from the s.s. "Asgard" which is lying in the Harbour, when he accidentally slipped off the gunwale of the barge, fell into the sea and was drowned.

The Meher Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the month of April was 2,411, the daily average being 80 and new admissions 666. These were Parsees 259, Hindoo 1,315, Mahomedans 647, Christians 190. 41 children were vaccinated during the month.

Fatal Fall.—On Tuesday evening Khanji Valabh (26), a hamal in the employ of Mr. Demitracupolo of Northcote House, Apollo Bunder, was cleaning the walls and windows of his master's bedroom, when he fell from a wooden ladder and became unconscious. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died shortly afterwards from concussion of the brain.

Fatal Fall.—Yesterday morning a four-year-old child of Mr. J. S. Cunningham, of the B. I. S. N. Company, residing at Grant's Buildings, made his way into a temporary bathroom and climbed up to the window sill, with the result that he overbalanced himself and fell a distance of some sixty feet. His spine was fractured and he died shortly afterwards.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Mauritius, Tamatave and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, per s. s. "Wardha", will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., on Thursday the 7th current.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa, per s.s. "Umlazi", via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 p.m., on Friday the 15th current. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m., on Saturday the 16th idem.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot; 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, May 6.

The trough of low pressure extends out into the Bay; the rainfall has increased in Burma, while it has been nearly general and moderate to heavy in amount in Eastern Bengal and Assam; but the setting in of the north-eastern winds in the north-east of the Bay, will probably be followed by a decrease in rainfall. In South India, Madras and the Deccan, there has again been local rain, being heavy in places. The temperature has fallen in many parts of India and is now normal or in defect over the whole country.

Burma.—Rain has fallen locally; the largest amount being one inch in Mergui. Skies are lightly clouded; humidity and temperature are normal.

North-East India and Orissa—Rainfall is nearly general in Eastern Bengal and Assam; light falls occurred at Purnea, Darjeeling and Hazaribagh, the principal amounts being—Tezpur, one and half inches; Gauhati, Dhubri and Cherapoonji, one inch; Silchar, Chittagong, Bogra and Narayanganj, four inches; Mymensingh, two inches; Dinapur, one and half inches; skies are heavily overcast, except in the Western Districts; moisture in the air is generally above the average in the area of rainfall, normal or in defect elsewhere; temperature has fallen, and in the north of Eastern Bengal and Assam, it is lower than usual.

United Provinces, Central India, and Central Provinces.—Light rain has fallen in Pendra and Raipur; skies are clear or lightly clouded; humidity is normal or in defect except in the South-East Central Provinces; temperature has fallen in the United Provinces generally and is normal throughout the Division.

North-West India.—Skies are clear; moisture in the air is normal in Sind and Gujerat, and generally below the average, elsewhere; temperature is in defect in the north, and nearly normal in the rest of North-West India.

Peninsula.—Rain has fallen locally in South India; Madras, the Deccan, Bangalore and Salem record three-quarters of an inch; Chitaldrug and Mercara, two inches; Mysore, three inches: Trivandrum, one inch; skies are clear in the north and moderately clouded in other parts. Humidity is either equal to or above the average, except in North Bombay and the Decean; temperature is normal or in defect.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable in Burma and North-East India, excluding the Western Districts in South India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 6th May 1908 was 29·840 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 5 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfal since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (4th)	89·1	75·1	...	6·14
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan	102·8	79·5	...	1·39
Rawalpindi	90·9	63·1	...	10·44
Lahore	100·9	66·7	...	2·60
Sirsa	102·8	74·1	...	0·75
Ambala	93·5	74·0	...	2·80
Delhi	101·7	81·2	...	2·24
Agra	102·0	81·0	...	1·41
Mainpuri	104·8	80·8	...	?
Jhansi	105·3	85·1	0·01	1·69
Cawnpore	103·4	80·5	...	0·86
Allahabad	105·6	80·0	...	0·95
Jacobabad	109·1	71·8	...	1·77
Karachi	89·9	76·7	...	0·85
Ajmer	100·9	97·2	...	9·99
Jaipur	103·2	75·1	...	0·97
Kotah	103·5	82·1	...	0·61
Bhuj	99·6	73·0	...	0·09
Dwarka	86·3	78.2	...	0·11
Veraval	84·2	77·3	...	0·15
Rajkot	100·9	68·7	...	0·31
Bhavnagar Para	99·6	76 0	...	0 03
Surat	95·6	76·6	...	0·32
Ahmedabad	105·1	77·7	...	0·10
Deesa	106·3	75·4	...	0·31
Neemuch	100·0	76·7	...	0·37
Indore	100·1	76·1	...	0·73
Jubbulpore	103·5	76·3	...	1·96
Saugor	99·6	78·5	...	2·66
Hoshangabad	104·6	79·4	...	1·34
Khandwa	105·2	82·1	...	1·44
Akola	106·7	81·1	...	1·02
Amraoti	106·3	80·3	...	2·72
Nagpur	105·6	77·6	...	2·14
Chanda	106·0	80·0	...	1·65
Raipur	99·7	69·4	...	3·06
Bombay	90·2	79·4	...	0·22
Ratnagiri	90·3	79·9	0·16	0·12
Mormugao	90·0	80·7	...	0·20
Karwar	90·8	79·0	...	3·12
Malegaon	103·9	74·1	...	0·45
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	99·3	81·9	...	0·20
Bijapur	95·2	75·2	...	1·08
Belgaum	89·8	68·1	...	2·08
Aurangabad	101·2	74·2	...	0·47
Nizamabad (Indur)	94·9	75·2	...	2·22
Hyderabad	97·8	78·2	...	1·15
Mangalore	83·2	75·9	0·09	2·03
Calicut	...	...	...	...
Cochin	87·7	78·3	0·16	24·35
Colombo	86·5	73·5	2.12	44·33
Masulipatam	94·3	77·6	0·01	6·67
Bellary	95·0	72·3	0·25	2·97
Cuddapah	97·2	76·1	...	6·00
Madras	94·0	81·5	...	23·24
Bangalore	88·3	65·8	0·73	9·58
Coimbatore	92·4	72·8	...	11·35
Trichinopoly	97·1	75·3	...	15·29
Negapatam	91·9	75·6	0·54	33·13

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 6TH MAY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 6th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are almost free from cloud while the moisture in the air is more than usual at Sirsa and below it elsewhere. Calm was recorded at Multan and Rawalpindi while a north-easterly wind is reported from Lahore. At Sirsa wind is southerly while north-westerly winds are blowing a Ambala and Delhi. Day temperature was cooler than usual while during night it was nearly equal to normal at Ambala, 2° to 5° above it at Multan and Delhi and 1° to 3° below it elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Light rain has fallen at Jhansi. The sky is overcast at Allahabad and is clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Cawnpore recorded calm while winds were blowing from south-westerly or north-westerly direction in other places. Day temperature was 2° warmer than usual at Mainpuri while it was 1° to 5° cooler at the remaining stations. Night temperature has been above normal throughout the district.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and the air is more or less damp at Jacobabad, Ajmer and Kotah and generally dry elsewhere. Winds are north-easterly at Jaipur, westerly or south-westerly at Karachi, Ajmer and Kotah and northerly at Jacobabad. Weather both during the day and night time was cooler than usual in most places.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—The sky is moderately clouded at Dwarka but elsewhere it is altogether free from cloud. Humidity is below normal in Central India West and at Rajkot and Bhuj and slightly above it at the remaining stations. Temperature both at day and night was cooler than usual in most places.

The Central Provinces.—Rain in light showers has fallen at Raipur. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The direction of air movement is southerly or south-easterly at Jubbulpore and Nagpur and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. Day temperature was below normal while during night temperature was nearly equal to normal at Chanda and Jubbulpore and 11° cooler at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded while the moisture in the air is approximately normal. Winds are blowing from north-westerly direction generally. Temperature conditions were almost normal.

Bombay Decan and Hyderabad.—The sky is clear at Malegaon, Aurangabad and Nizamabad and lightly or modorately clouded elsewhere. Winds are south-easterly at Belgaum, westerly at Aurangabad and Hyderabad and northerly or north-westerly at Melegaon, Sholapur and Bijapur. Day temperature was cooler than usual throughout the district.

General Remarks.—Weather seems to be in an unsettled condition in Ceylon and its neighbourhood where rain is to be expected.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE ALBION SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The First Ordidary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Albion Spinning and Weaving Company, limited was held yesterday, at the registered office of the Company, 77, Esplanade Road, Fort, Mr. Gordhandas Khatau presiding.

The followiog report was submitted at the Meeting:

"Under Section 75 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, the Directors have called this First General Meeting within six months of the registration of the Company. The Company was registered on the 7th November 1907. Most of the capital has been subscribed and the remainder is expected to be taken up shortly. Under the power vested in the Directors by the Memorandum of Association of the Company, they immediately proceeded with the work of examining the foundations and existing structures of the Soonderdas Mill property which was intended to be bought for the Company. However, as it was unfavourably reported upon, they abandoned the idea of purchasing that property and have agreed to buy about 45,000 sq. yds. of land from Mr. Isufally Salehbhoy at Rs. 2 per sq. yd. with a road frontage of about 300 feet, and another plot of land adjoining it about 26,00 sq. yds. at Rs. 1-8 per sq. yd. (without road frontage) from Messrs. H. Gill and Kashinath Deoji Dhuruve, at Haines Road, opposite the Mahalaxmi Vellard and have arranged to build a fine Spinning and Weaving Mill thereon at present of about 30,000 ring spindles and 500 looms with all the necessary preparatory machinery. The foundations are shortly to be commenced, and they hope they will be finished before the burst of the monsoon, so that they may settle by the rains. Doubts having been expressed about the power of the Company to purchase any other lands without first buying the Soonderdas Mill property, the Directors, after consultation with Counsel and with a view not to be harrassed hereafter in their operations, resolved to alter the Memorandum of Association of the Company by deleting sub-clause (a) of Clause 3 of the Memorandum of Association of the Company and substituting therefor the following new Clause as 3 (*a*):—To acquire by purchase or otherwise or to take on lease in Bombay or the environs thereof upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Directors may think proper any land with or without any buildings, machinery, plant, tanks, stores or other equipment erected or being thereon which may in the opinion of the Directors be suitable for the erection of or for adoption or use as a Spinning and Weaving Mill and thereon to erect or the same or any part thereof to adapt os use for the purpose of a Spinning and Weaving Mill with all the necessary machinery and equipment thereof. This alteration was unanimously approved and passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shoreholders of the Company convened for the purpose on 28th March 1908, and confirmed at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 13th April 1908. Under Section 8 of the Memorandum of Association Act, 1895, this alteration of the Memorandum of Association of the Company was duly confirmed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on Tuesday, the 14th April 1908, and the Court's order was duly filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies under the said Act on the 24th instant.

Under Article 88 of the Articles of Association of the Company, all the Directors, except the Director ex-officio, retire on this First General Meeting, but they are eligible for re-election. The Directors have appointed Mr. Devidas Vithaldas as an Auditor to examine the last six months' accounts, which are duly annexed to this Report, and they request the Shareholders to elect Auditors for the current year.

The above report was adopted and Messrs. Gordhandas Khatau, Narotum Morarji Goculdas, Kimji Cooverji and Bhagwandas Walji were re-elected Directors. Messrs Devidas Vithaldas and Rustomji Nassarwanji Mehta were appointed Auditors for ensuing six months on a remuneration of Rs. 100 each.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The proprietors of the Excelsior Cinematograph continue to improve the shining hour by making additions to the films they exhibit and thus maintain public interest in their entertainments. The programme of the current week is bereft of anything of a pathetic or emotional character: it is altogether the most generally amusing and laughter-producing collection of films that has ever comprised one entertainment; while the "Railway Ride from Magilligan to Coloreine" forms a most interesting item and takes one through a very pretty tract of country. As the view is taken from the engine of a train in motion, the feeling is that one is actually travelling over the distance or that the whole show is moving. We believe that the management intend to reproduce in their next programme the excellent film representing the Temple of Vesta which is far and away the best of the items that have yet been seen. It only needs to be seen to be appreciated, particularly by those who are able to carry their minds into the history of the early Roman period.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE PUNJAB FOREST SERVICE.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" :—A lengthy Notification is published in the last "Punjab Gazette" giving rules for the appointment, training and promotions of candidates for direct employment in the Punjab Provincial Forest Service. For the present, five posts in the Punjab Provincial Forest Service will be filled by direct appointment. Candidates for these appointments will be sent to the Imperial Forest College at Dehra Dun, United Provinces, to follow the ordinary curriculum for a period of two years, during which they will receive a stipend of Rs. 50 a month. If at the end of this period they have obtained the Higher Standard certificate of the College, they will follow the third years course at the College, receiving a stipend during that year of Rs. 100 a month. On the expiry of the third year's course provided the Principal of the College gives them a certificate that they have satisfactorily completed their training, they will enter the Punjab Forest Department as probationary Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests on Rs. 150 a month. After three years' approved service, on probation they will be appointed permanently to the Punjab Provincial Forest Service, on the occurrence of a vacancy in one of the posts reserved for them. These posts carry pay varying from Rs. 200 a month to Rs. 550 a month, promotions from grade to grade being regulated by seniority combined with practical efficiency. Proposals for the improvement of the pay of the Provincial Forests Service are now under consideration

THE MECCA RAILWAY.

The "Pioneer" :—With Railway communication to Mecca it will be interesting to see what effect this innovation will have on the religious feelings of Mahomedans. Will easier means of communication lead to an increase in the number of pilgrims to the Kaaba? Will this lead to a revival of Islamism; to a greater community of feeling between Mahomedans of different lands and races; and to a consequent deepening of the Moslem menace, as it is sometimes termed? Or will it, on the other hand, come about that familiarity will breed contempt; that the ease and comfort of the modern pilgrimage will cause it to fall into disrepute; that the Hadji will no longer be looked up to with the old respect and veneration; that modern scepticism and unbelief finding their way into the isolated stronghold of the Faith will scorn the mysteries of the Kaaba and mock the teachings of the Mullahs? Human nature is such that prizes are more often valued for the effort they have cost than for their intrinsic worth. It is possible, therefore, that when a pilgrimage to Mecca becomes a matter of every-day occurrence, entailing no more discomfort than a few days in a railway train, it will cease to appeal to the stronger natures who seek salvation through the mortification of the flesh. The true follower of the Prophet the militant Mahomedan, has usually a strong leaven of fanaticism in his character. His religion impresses him with the value of privations, the endurance of hunger and discomfort, the necessity for self-sacrifice. To such a nature the long and dangerous pilgrimage to Mecca, the heat, the hunger, the thirst of the long dreary road, were a fitting preparation for the solemn ceremonies that marked the successful accomplishment of his quest and sent him to his home full of religious fervour and proselytising ardour.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS.

The "Statesman" :—The grievances of Hospital Assistants in the employ of Government have before now been the subject of comment in these columns and not long since, it may be remembered, a strong effort was made to persuade Government to lend a sympathetic ear to the demands of an excellent and hard working body of men. So far nothing seems to have been done and we have once more before us an appeal on behalf of the Hospital Assistants of Bengal. This points out that the pittance of Rs. 25 per mensem on which the Assistants enter the service is inadequate to maintain their families ~~in~~ normal circumstances but more especially so in these days of scarcity. The prospect of private practice is often held out as an inducement to enter the service, but those who are acquainted with its conditions know that the opportunities for augmenting the Hospital Assistant's wage by such means are very slight. In addition the conditions of the service do not in any way mitigate the hardship of its inadequate remuneration. Promotion is slow and the lack of regularity as to transfer is the cause of great discontent. One man may hold the same post for 15 or 16 years at a stretch while others are constantly on the move.

THE PLOT.

The "Indian Daily News":—With remarkable rapidity the hideous tragedy at Mozufferpore has been followed by the unearthing in Calcutta of a band of dangerous anarchic revolutionaries, possessed of means for the making of bombs and with hidden stores of explosives. From the inaction of the police after the Midnapore train attempt and the Chandernagore affair, we had feared that investigations would have moved so slowly that other outrages might even have occurred before a clue had been obtained. This has not happened, however, and the Calcutta police are worthy of the highest praise for the promptitude with which they have ferreted out this dangerous nest of criminals. It is to be hoped that sufficient material has been obtained in the course of the Saturday's haul to expose all the ramifications of this dangerous and despicable organisation. The immediate danger of repetition has apparently vanished, and it is possible to examine the whole affair from its relationship with other aspects of Indian politics. With the memory of the Mozufferpore horror so sharply in the public memory it is easy to take the most serious view of the situation. Perhaps that view is the most correct. Nevertheless it may be well to take into consideration some other factors. It is not surely local considerations that have led to this conspiracy. For a couple of years or more our press has been full of details of the Russian revolution where rebels freely resorted to Anarchist devices. There was bound to be imitative outbreaks in other parts of the world and Bengal happened to be one of them. Also the result of the Russo-Japanese war led to a good deal of wild speculation concerning a redistribution of world power which quite overran the bounds of reasons. In a few years the Russian revolution will be mastered and Japan will become a settled feature of the landscape instead of a phenomenon. Two of the exciting causes of the present plot will have disappeared and criminal anarchism may die a natural death much as the Clan-na-Gael died in Ireland. Also the great sanative influences of indigenous public opinion will come into effect. Up to the present few people have really taken extremism seriously in India. The rant and the treason have been looked upon as mere boyish exuberance or the reckless rhetorical devices of orators. We freely admit that we were among those who fell into this error. Now, however, that the cowardly murderer steps out of shelter into the open, we shall be much astonished of the earns any sympathy or admiration from the Indian public. There is, however, one fact written unalterably upon the future. If, in spite of the reasons we have advanced above, the methods of anarchism should spread in Bengal, then there will happen in this province what has happened all over the world. The main factors of prosperity and well-being will of necessity be neglected while the executive fights down this dangerous and insidious foe; and the province will consequently sink into wretchedness and a greater poverty than it is in to-day. And in the end the Government will win because the executive has within its control resources against which secret societies honey-combed with mutual treacheries are powerless to withstand. The leaders of Indian opinion who did not read the signs aright and who feared to fight down extremism months ago will now find their sluggishness sufficiently punished in the evil which this horrible outrage and the equally horrible discoveries in Calcutta will of necessity do to their legitimate aspirations. The party here and at home that resisted and will continue to resist legitimate reform can point to the excesses of these semi-insane criminals of Manicktola and their words will now be listened to. The bomb thrower is not alone the enemy of the Government, which can, bar a few casualties, easily cope with him, however numerous he may be; but he is the enemy more particularly of his own countrypeople.

INDIAN REVOLUTIONARIES.

The "Madras Mail":—The discovery by the Calcutta Police of a manufactory of bombs, the arrest of a large number of persons involved in a murderous conspiracy, and the seizure of a mass of correspondence implicating many others, have revealed the true character of the seditious movement. The apologists for treason are finally silenced. Not even the most purblind of travelling M. P.'s or the most disingenuous of professional misleaders of public opinion will be able to pretend that, in Mr. Keir Hardie's phrase, there is no sedition in India. The assassin of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy, when arrested near Mozuffarpur, declared that it was the discourses of Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal and of other Extremists and the writings in the Vernacular Press that had inspired him and his fellow criminal; and among the men arrested in Calcutta are said to be persons noted as exponents of *Swaraj* and boycott. Thanks to the Calcutta Police, who have acted with great promptitude, the relation between "patriotism" and picric acid has been clearly established. Very probably some of the Extremist leaders were completely ignorant of the conspiracy now revealed, and some may have shrunk with horror from the acts of their disciples. But not a few of them are clearly involved in this diabolical enterprise, and many more are morally responsible for it. They have preached revolutionary doctrines, and nothing can absolve them from moral responsibility for the logical outcome of their vicious teaching.

It would be a gross mistake to regard the conspiracy as an isolated political phenomenon. There have been abundant indications of late that the seditious movement is gathering force. The series of attempts on the lives of Europeans in Bengal, the attempt to wreck the Lieutenant-Governor's train, the shooting of Mr. Allan and the Rev. Mr. Hickinbotham, the attack on the Mayor of Chandernagore, the riot in Tinnevelly, the Mozuffarpur outrage, the increasing virulence of Extremists speakers and writers, the growing contempt for authority in many parts of the country, not excluding Madras, are all indications that the seed sown broadcast, and for the most part with impunity, is bringing forth its sinister fruit. It would be supremely foolish to suppose that the unrest in the country implies the existence of any revolutionary scheme or sentiment which the bulk of the people cherish. But it would be equally foolish to ignore the existence and activity of individuals and organisations disloyal to the core and ready to adopt the methods of the hooligan and the Anarchist. There are Extremists who have claimed to be the leaders of the people; let their claim be admitted, and let them be held responsible for the acts of their followers. The hanging of assassins will effect little unless their teachers are muzzled. Here in Madras the Sivaji celebration yesterday was the occasion of a speech in which hopes were expressed that a revolutionary leader would arise. It is vicious talk of this kind which encourages men with a craving for notoriety to seek it in agitation, in disorder and it may be in political crime. (Particulars of the raid made by the Police in Calcutta on the places where the bombs are made will be found in another column.)

SILENCE GIVES CONSENT.

The "Englishman":—We have scrutinised closely the columns of all the leading Indian-edited papers of Calcutta, appearing on Saturday and Sunday. So far as we have been able to see, one, and one only, has made any comment on the bomb outrage in Mozufferpore, whilst all have refrained from comment on the interesting discoveries of anarchistic arsenals and compromising literature made by the police in their raids in the small hours of Saturday morning. All publish the news, extracted for the most part from Anglo-Indian papers. All have lengthy reports of the speeches and movements of "Congress leaders," and articles on the plit in that body and the necessity for unity of action. The "Bengalee" and "Bande Mataram" continue their mutual recriminations. The latter publishes double headed columns concerning. "The Bureaucracy" and "Swaraj Boycott and National Education," whilst the former has a smartly written two column article on the doings of the "Calcutta Parliament." Not one of the conductors of these papers can be ignorant of the bomb outrage, or the murder society. Their silence on these heads is therefore peculiarly interesting, even significant. The only comment made is by the "Hindu Patriot," "the oldest native paper in India." This consists of a six line note, placed at the foot of a lengthy leader on "The Prospects of the Russian Revolution." It runs :—

"Bomb outrages seem to be steadily on the increase in Bengal—and this, in spite of the Arms Act! But we deeply sympathise with Mr. Kennedy in the shocking bereavement he has just sustained. We hope the cause of the outrage will be found out." Comment on this is needless.

Joseph Becalick, who has died at Woolsery, near Clovelly Dykes (Devonshire), was known as "the men who lives in the chimney." A little over twenty years ago Becalick was the rate collector of Woolsery, and held a small farm at Cranford. While attending Bideford market his farmhouse was burned almost to the ground. One wall and the old-fashioned chimney, some five feet square, remained, and in this chimney the old man had lived ever since. He slept on a wooden box, and a sheet of corrugated iron against the wall provided slight shelter for his kitchen, for Becalick lived entirely alone, and cooked his food over a bog fire. He was found in his chimney house in a state of collapse, and shortly afterwards died. He was seventy-one years of age, and owned a horse and market trap up to the time of his death.

A woman shopkeeper in the Faubourg St. Antoine, Paris, was attacked by three thieves, who tried to overpower her and rifle the till. Her dog opened the door, which started an electric alarm, causing the criminals to run off.

Mr. J. D. Bastian, proprietor of a Dispensary in Madras, recently addressed the Director-General of the Post Office asking him to advocate a reduction in the postage on book and sample packets to a minimum rate of 3 pies. He has been informed, however, that it is unlikely that the proposal will be considered in the near future.

BENGAL RIVERS.

Transport Facilities.

The following article appears in the "Times" :—For several years past the Government of Bengal has been sedulously at work inquiring into the best means of improving the navigation channels both in Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam. Since the partition of Bengal the Government of the latter province has devoted its attention wholly and solely to questions coming within its province, and one of the most important which formerly enchained its attention—namely, that of the Faridpur district—is now geographically within the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Nevertheless, while the Bengal Government has arranged to retain charge of this channel, it consults the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam with respect to its management and development. Hitherto, it must be confessed neither Government has done anything towards improving the naturally magnificent waterways of this part of India, but has left the whole of the question of their navigation to two private concerns —the Indian General Navigation and River Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company, both of which have shown considerable enterprise in making use of the natural means of transport which are available.

In Bengal the Government has endeavoured to improve the lower water channels of the effluents of the Ganges, known as the Nadia river—namely, the Bhagirathi, the Jellinghee and the Mathabhanga—which, when they reunite form the Hooghli. Experiments have proved conclusively that with suitable dredging plant the lower water channels can be improved without any great outlay, and this work certainly should be undertaken, inasmuch as the steamers of the two companies which have been referred to above are seriously and even dangerously impeded by the silting-up of the channels at certain seasons of the year. Indeed, this is matter in which Bengal is not the only province interested. In the United Provinces and Oudh there is a considerable traffic on the Gogra and some traffic on the Ganges above Buxar, while the improvment of the Lower Ganges would no doubt be an advantage to the upper districts also. The Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam is, of course, very largely interested in the matter, perhaps more so even than Bengal. The channels of the Ganges, the Gogra, and the Brahmaputra are all in urgent need of attention, and there is no doubt whatever that, if this were to be given, and an adequate amount of money were spent upon them by the Government, they would return a substantial sum on the outlay incurred, and would most certainly be followed by an increase of traffic between the provinces which they would serve to connect.

THREE SCHEMES.

There are three different schemes for Bengal which may be enumerated as follows :—

(1) The improvement of the Bhagirathi river, so as to make it navingable for inland steamers throughout the dry season of the year.

(2) The deepening of the Madaripur Bill route, so as to render it navigable throughout the year for the steamers and flats which now ply between Calcutta on the one side, and Eastern Bengal and Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet on the other.

(3) The canalization and enlargement of Tolly's Nallah and the improvement of the outer boat route between Port Canning and Khulua, so as to provide a new trade route for the steamer services which now use the Sunderbunds route.

The Government has recently despatched Mr. Bentham, the head of the Irrigation Department, to inspect the waterways and to see how they could be further improved, so that some hope may be entertained that action of an important character will be undertaken at no distant date.

During the last half-century India has expended some £250,000,000 sterling upon the construction of railways, and very little more than £4,000,000 have been devoted to navigable channels, and practically nothing to natural waterways. The canals of India have been constructed, in the great majority of cases, primarily for irrigation, and there are less than half a dozen built for navigation alone. It is true that some of the irrigation canals are navigable, but none of these, nor those designed for navigation alone perhaps with one exception, have been financially successful so far as navigation results are concerned. It is to the natural rather than to the artificial waterways that attention should be turned, since the rivers of the country, and especially those in the Province of Bengal, offer magnificent routes for internal trade, being largely used already for that purpose by native boats and by the steamers of the two large navigation companies. As things are at present, many rivers in Bengal are navigable to the larger steamers only during the dry season; and even by dredging this difficulty would not be completely overcome, owing to the shifting nature of the soil.

With regard to the Ganges, for instance, the width is so various that it is almost impossible to give any idea of it; when low, it is from a quarter of a mile to a mile and a quarter; when high, from one mile to three miles, and in some places it extends over 20 or 30 miles across the face of the flat country. What applies to the Ganges also applies to such rivers as the Brahmaputra, which runs away into the interior of Assam, forming, indeed, its main artery of trade. The traffic that goes on upon both the Ganges and Brahmaputra is enormous, and is continually increasing. The face of broad streams during the months when the tea season is on, between June and October, is sometimes covered with whole fleets of river craft, in and out of and between which may be seen plying the magnificently-built steamers and flats of the Indian General Navigation and the Rivers Companies.

The native boats are strange rudely-constructed crafts, with roofs thatched with bamboo and straw, the vessels being from 5 to 60 tons burden, and their length being from 25ft. to 100ft., with beam of 9ft. to 30ft., and draught of water from 18in. to 5ft. These crafts are genarally managed by a crew of 6 to 12 men, who allow them to drop lazily down stream with the little aid from a sail. In ascending the stream the boatmen use the sail or oars, or, when the wind fails, drag them up with track lines attached to the mast, the men walking along the bank of the river. These boats are generally very leaky, and the cargo almost always suffers from the defective construction of the boat, the imperfect protection from the weather afforded by the roof, but more than either from the rank dishonesty of the crew.

RIVER STEAMERS.

The shortcomings of the native boat navigation were so great that the Indian Government offered to subsidize and assist, as far as possible, the introduction of river steamers as far back as 1834. This new system of steam navigation continued for many years, and the earnings of the steamers proved considerable—a fact which can be understood when it is remembered that the rate for passengers was fixed at £30 per cabin berth for a distance of a little over 400 miles, the rates to-day being nearer 30s. In 1844 the minimum rate charged for cargo was 3s. per foot, or £6 per ton of 40 cubic feet, and for dead-weight goods £14 per ton of 30 cwt.; the rate actually bid at auction, however, often went higher than this, and sometimes fetched £20 for a ton measurement. At the present time practically the whole of the quick and safe river steamer trade is carried on by the two companies, the Indian General Navigation and the River Companies.

DREDGING WORK.

It speaks well for the enterprise of the two companies to which reference has been made that, in the absence of any direct support from Government, and, in fact, in the face of opposition offered by the Assam-Bengal Railway, which is aided by the Government indirectly, so much progress should have been made in inland river navigation. The two navigation companies together have themselves devoted between 3½ and 4 lakhs of rupees during the past few years in dredging plans and experiments in dredging, in order to find out the best types of dredgers to suit the general and special requirement of the Ganges, the Brahmaputra, and the Megna system of rivers, and they are still solidly backing their opinion in opening up transport facilities in this part of India. The material assistance which they are asking from the Government is very small in proportion to that to which they are entitled, and, in fact, they are merely requesting that the Government should spend some 10 or 12 lakhs of rupees in dredging plant for the purpose of improving facilities for inland water-borne traffic in the province of Bengal, as well as that of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Considering what the companies themselves have done, such a request as this seems both moderate and well founded.

A SUGGESTION.

If the Government responds favourably to the suggestions made the work ought to be undertaken this year, between the end of September and December, when the water is falling, and at which period the dredging work could be most effectively and economically carried out. During the remainder of the year the dredging plant may be profitably employed in confirming the channels of the Brahmaputra river, and imploving the upper waterways, according to the order of their importance and the season of the year. In regard to the machinery necessary for the purpose, it is considered that the following plant would prove sufficient :—Three self-propelling dredgers, with 20in. diameter suction pumps with jet agitators, having a capacity per hour at 15 per cent. solids 654 yards and costing approximately Rs. 2,00,000 each, without pipe line, which would cost, in addition, about Rs.5,000 per 100ft.; two self-propelling dredgers, with 14in. to 16in. diameter suction pumps with jet agitators, having a capacity per hour at 15 per cent. solids 368 (14in.) cubic yards, and costing approximately Rs. 1,50,000 each, without pipe line, which would cost, in addition, about Rs. 3,500 per 100ft. These vessels might be fitted with derricks for raising snags. One self-propelling snag boat (which would act as an inspection boat if desired, as on the Mississippi and Ohio) specially fitted up for dealing with the large snags found in the Brahmaputra, especially in the upper reaches and tributary rivers would cost from Rs. 1,50,000 to Rs. 2,00,000.

WOOD-PULP INVENTION.

Use of Saw-Dust.

A report from U. S. A. Consul L. Edwin Dudley, of Vancouver, states that unusual interest is manifested in a new dols. 1,000,000 (Rs. 31,52,000) company organized in that British Columbian City, owing to the fact that it will use the vast waste material from the saw and shingle mills, including the saw-dust, which is now burned at some expense to prevent large accumulation. The Consul explains the plans and the proposed processes.

The Company first contemplated the establishment of its plant at Aberdeen, Wash; but was forced to abandon that location, because it was found that the supply of fresh water was insufficiant. After a thorough investigation it finally arranged for the purchase of 80 acres opposite Gambier Island on Howe Sound, 20 miles from Vancouver, at the entrance of Rainy River, where there is an abundant supply of water at all seasons.

By utilizing the water power of the Rainy River, the company will develop sufficient water power for mechanical and domestic use, and for a series of mechanical grinders for the manufacture of ground wood, which is used to supplement chemical fibre in the manufacture of paper. The plan is to convey the refuse of local mills, of which there is said to be 3,000 tons in this vicinity, in specially prepared scows to the plant, where the entire mass is to be disintegrated into suitable fineness for conversion into wood-pulp. This will eliminate the expense incident to the use of uniform cut wood which is said to be the only method now in general use by the paper mills throughout eastern Canada and the United States.

One of the innovations of the new company is a patented process whereby it can use Douglas fir and other resinous woods in the manufacture of wood-pulp. Paper makers in the past have never been able to use woods containing pitch and resin for paper purposes, owing to the difficulty in separating the cellulose from the pitch, resin, and essential oils; by the new process all those parts are passed off in vapour, and the fibre is recovered by subjecting the mass to a system of pressing.

PROCESS AND MACHINERY EMPLOYED.

The company now has in operation in Vancouver a complete but small plant for the manufacturing of pulp and paper, which fully demonstrates the process, and which is both ingenious and simple. The wood is first placed in what is known as a chipping machine and reduced to small savings, the savings pass up a flume and enter a digester, which consists of a large prependicular, copper-lined circular reservoir that ordinarily ranges from 8 to 12 feet in diameter and 24 to 48 feet in height. The digester is filled with a solution of caustic soda, and the entire mass of shavings, ranging from 8 to 10 tons, is thoroughly cooked under a high pressure of steam for several hours, until the cellulose is thoroughly released.

The mushy black mass is then removed to the draining floor or press, where the caustic soda is separated as much as possible from the fibre.. The material then passes to the beating machine, which consists of a wooden or metal tub 10 or 15 feet long, with round ends, on the centre of which is a partition called midfeather. A roller is provided with knives, and it revolves over a bedplate of similar knives. The distance between the bedplate and roller is regulated by a wheel and screw. The pulp, after it passes between the bedplate and the roller, flows down the back-fall and around the midfeather back to the starting-point. The machine is also provided with a washing cylinder, which is so made that as it revolves it scoops up the water, which flows through its axis; the pulp is kept out by a fine wire gauze surrounding the cylinder. A large quantity of water is admitted into the heater, which is removed by the drum washer, end the pulp is in this manner rapidly cleansed.

EASE OF MODIFICATION AND CAPACITY

During the process of the beating this pulp is coloured or bleached to any colour desired. The bleaching is accomplished by a solution of chloride of lime. After passing through the beating engine, the whole mass is run through a Jordan refining engine. This machine consists of a stationary hollow comb mounted with knives on the inside which fit over a solid rapidly revolving comb mounted with similar knives on the outside. The pulp passes between the combs, and the knives can be brought close together or separated with great accuracy, so that the degree of fineness of the pulp can be adjusted.

The plant will have a capacity of 300 tons of finished material per week. The company proposes entering the markets of Australia and New Zealand, Japan, and the western United States.

As the writer witnessed the working of this exhibition machinery, the thought occurred that there are many uses for cellulose. The new apparatus seems to have demonstrated the practicability of converting the waste of fir and cedar into cellulose at an expense which may enable other possessors of this material to follow the process described.

THE VALUE OF AMATEUR ACTING.

"The modern fashion of pageantry bids fair to eclipse the interest which used to be taken in the common or garden amateur actor," writes Father James Adderley in a very vivacious article in the Lent Term number of the "Oxford and Cambridge Review". "University drama has, however, an interest of its own, and it may be well to jot down once more a few facts about the history of ancient and modern acting in Oxford.

"The O.U.D.S. has now been in existence over twenty years, and the experiment which Mr. Jowett initiated during his Vice-Cancellariate, by giving official recognition to the histrionic undergraduate, is no longer on its trial. It has proved itself wrong or right—I venture to think eminently right.

"It is difficult for the modern undergraduate, with his O. U. D. S. and his beautiful new theatre, to realise what Oxford was like thirty years ago. There was literally no provision for the drama at all; the Victoria Music Hall, or 'Vic' as it was called, was the only public theatre. It was a miserable place, the entrance to which was up a dark passage in Magdalen Street. Stage plays were not allowed, and the 'Vic' was very bad even as a music hall. It was indeed a shortsighted policy which allowed, the 'Vic' but disallowed the legitimate drama. Nor was it likely that out of 2,000 or more undergraduates there would not be some who wanted to exercise their histrionic talents. Still, there was a hot prejudice against anything of the kind, as we found out when we started our little Philothespian Club in December, 1879.

"We were mostly House men, though we could not have done what we did without the aid of Alan Mackinnon, of Trinity, a prince among stage managers, one of the few people I have ever met who could really manage amateurs without losing his temper. A performance of the 'Area-Belle' and 'Box and Cox' (how vapid and sunday-schoolish it sounds!) commenced the great revival. For two years we carried on a warfare with College and University authorities, dodging them and defying them with the ardour and ingenuity of Ritualistic parsons or Passive Resisters. At one moment we defended ourselves as private gentlemen inviting their friends to supper, with a play given away with a pound of tea or a bottle of champagne; at another as an association of subscribers who wanted to see a play acted by their acquaintances.

FATHER ADDERLEY BEFORE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

"We were bravely assisted by our lady friends among the dons' wives. The dons, who had done the thing themselves when they were undergraduates, connived at our tricks. After all it was difficult to draw the line between a performance by undergraduates in a room in College and a performance by the same actors in the Deanery in company with royal Dukes and the daughters of the Dean. Still, as the Senior Proctor remarked, 'Jove muttering thunder is a formidable person,' and we ran the risk of being sent down. I, for one, was haled before the Vice-Chancellor in 1881, and it was only by the good offices of Canon Scott Holland, employed on my behalf, that the bad reputation I now enjoy as a 'dangerous and impossible person' was postponed from my undergraduate days to the time when I became a Socialist.

"'The Vice-Chancellor considers that the performance announced in the Holywell Rooms is a breach of the Statutes and a contempt of his authority, and therefore requests Mr. Adderley to call upon him at twelve o'clock on Thursday.'

"That was a sufficiently disconcerting letter to receive within a few hours of the rise of the curtain. All, however, ended well. Dr. Evans, the Master of Pembroke, was a kind old gentleman, and it was his last day of office; the Senior Proctor pleaded for me, and I got off scot (Holland) free.

"I do seem to see in this revival of moralities and miracle plays and in the passion for pageantry a great reawakening to the value of the drama as a teaching force," continues Father Adderley. "I call it a reawakening, for we all know that in mediæval times the Church, which was the teacher of the nation, employed the drama as one of its chief agencies. In fact, the modern drama is the outcome of ecclesiastical effort. It is said that the germ of the drama was in the more florid singing allowed on great festivals in the churches. The choir showed their joy by breaking out into lighter music at the end of the severer periods of plain-song. Then they accompanied it with suitable action representing the events commemorated by the festival. The angels at Christmas sang the 'Gloria in excelsis' up in the clerestory, and were answered by the shepherds at the great door. At Easter the ceremonies in connection with the 'Sepulchre' were a dramatic representation of the Burial and Resurrection of the Lord.

"If by dramatic representation of the mediæval type modernised we could make people realise that the Bible is a human look for all time, that speaks to every age, we might, I think, evolve a new 'Cowper-Templeism' which might satisfy both Bishop Gore and Dr. Clifford, or a 'Modernism' that even Pius X. would not condemn.

PLAYS BY SOCIAL REFORMERS.

"Yet there is one difficulty in the way. The strength of the old-world teaching power of the drama lay in the fact that the actors were heart-and-soul believers in that which they played. This is difficult to secure under modern conditions. One could hardly propose to examine the call-boy in the Catechism or test the scene-shifters by the Thirty-nine articles of Religion!

"But there is hope in another direction. Social reformers, especially in the middle and wage-earning classes are extraordinarily enthusiastic about their particular socialist and social-reforming creeds. Could not a new kind of drama be evolved of plays dealing with social subjects, acted by those who thoroughly believed in the motif? We have our problem plays. Why not our propagandist social problem plays? French novelists like the brothers Margueritte and the author of the 'Jungle' are writing intensely serious stories with a purpose, dealing with modern problems. Could we not have plays of the same kind acted by the reformers themselves? I have lately made the experiment myself with a little play I wrote, and which has been acted by red-hot Socialists in the seclusion of my own parish.

"Of course I would not confine this to reformers of one school. Mr. F. E. Smith and Hon. Claude Lowther, Mr. Mallock, and the Editor of the "Daily Express" might produce a thrilling melodrama showing us the wrecked homes and the atheist cathedrals of England that is to be if Tarriff Reform is much longer delayed. Mr. Belloc, Father Hugh Benson, and Mrs. Pankhurst might have a try at something very sensational, while Mr. R. J. Campbell, Canon Henson, and Father Tyrrell could surely raise a miracle between them.

"To return to and to conclude with Oxford. Why should there not be a new Oxford Movement on these lines, with Plays for Tracts. and the New Theatre for the Oriel Common Room?"

William Small, the Bristol cyclist who had a remarkable escape from death of a few weeks ago, has committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. Small was recently described as having a charmed life, having safely guided a runaway cycle down a steep hill, crossed a busy riverside road without collision, and plunged into the deep water of the Avon, from which he was rescued nove the worse for his immersion.

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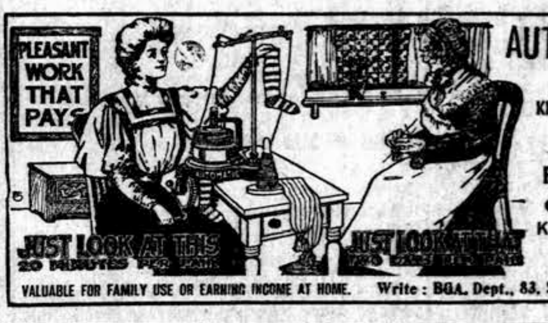

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HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. WORCESTERS'.

These teams met in the 2nd round of the Tournament last evening and the game on the whole was a very poor exhibition of Hockey, neither of the teams seen to settle down, and there was no attempt whatever on the part of the men to play together. Hard and aimless hitting was indulged in too freely with the result that the ball was invariably being thrown in from touch or being "bullied" at the 25 line. Although the Worcesters only scored one goal, they were in the Gymkhana territory for the greater part of the game and the Gymkhana backs were called upon to defend constantly. Ward and Bush were, however, ever on the alert and both men stuck to it like bull-dogs. In fact, the brilliant play of Ward and Bush, perhaps the best pair of backs in the Tournament, was the redeeming feature of last evening's match. Hardie, the Gymkhana goal-keeper, did not have much work to do, but the little he had, he did well. Of the winning team, the only two deserving mention are Smith, who played a first rate game at centre forward but got little or no support from his other forwards, and Foster, the Worcester goal-keeper, who made a brilliant save on one occasion when Ward received the ball on the goal circle line from a corner hit and shot straight into goal with tremendous force, but Foster was not to be beaten and cleared in grand style amidst great applause.

The play of the other men was very disappointing and the game requires no further comment.

The teams were as follows :—

GYMKHANA.

Goal:—Hardie. Backs :—Ward and Bush. Halves :—Wright. Christie and Morris. Forwards:—Shoubridge, Hearson, Burnett, Williams and Grayburn.

WORCESTERS.

Goal :—Foster. Backs :—Solano and Partor. Halves :—Stone, Buffery, Smith. Forwards :—Clark, Welsh, Smith, Rowbottom and Burrowes.

Referees :—Messsrs. Stileman and Weyman.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE vs. ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

The expected happened when the Grant Medical College met the Xavierians yesterday afternoon on the Bombay Gymkhana ground and the medicos had a practical walk-over on their adversaries by five goals to love. There was a large crowd to watch the match and it was wholly a one-sided game, the boys being completely out-played and outmatched, having met their superiors. The medical team exhibited all their best traits and their game yesterday was an exceptionally good display of hockey. They could combine well, clear and centre perfectly, dodge ably, and being quick of foot and possessing the necessary dash they never lost sight of the balland forced openings even at intricate moments in game. With the St. Xavier's College team, it was different. In the firstplace, Xavierians were of a smaller build than their opponents. Secondly the team suffered greatly from want of practice ; this being the first year a hockey club has been started at St. Xavier's. Despite these disadvantages, the Xavierians acquitted themselves very creditably in the first round and it was only when they met a superior eleven yesterday that they succumbed. Their play yesterday was mostly a defensive one and they kept guard well, considering the strength of the attacking force. In the offensive line, the Xavierians made a very poor show, their outside halves could not hit hard and there was no combination amongst their forwards ; so much so, that on no occasion were the Xavierians allowed to cross the 25-Line of the medicals and appear dangerous. Three players, Hildreth (centre-half), Nelson (centre-forward) and W. Kamat (right-inside-back), as well as the two backs, particularly K. Kamat, rendered very useful service, and of these the first-mentioned, Hildreth, was indeed the saving grace of his side. For the medicals, it would be making invidious distinctions to mention names, but Honey their skipper deserves special mention and his play as simply brilliant.

The game needs very little description. From the bully-off, the medicals, who were in possession of the Gymkhana goal, at once attacked and kept the ball playing on the Xavierian ground for the first ten minutes, the backs defending well. Then Kamat and Nelson had a fine run but Mungavin saved and shortly when Cyriaco had two openings, he missed the ball. Medicals again attacked and a dangerous shot by Honey was warded off by Nanaji. Pressing again, in a scrimmage, Honey hit goal. Xavierians tried to break through but Osborne prevented and a tussle then ensued on the Xavierian ground and a corner was secured by them, and after a strong fight ball was sent out. A second attack was immediately made but the custodian cleared to. Repeated attacks met with the same result ; and Xavierians, whenever they tried to run away with the ball, were stopped by either Cowper or Mungavin. Towards the close of the half when Xavierians were engaged in an attack on their adversaries' flags, the medical forwards took up the ball and in a splendid run Hanson sent the ball between the posts. Score :—

Grant Medical College......... 2 goals.
St. Xavier's College............. nil.

This period was a repetition of the play in the first half. The medicals were always on the aggressive, although the attacked kept them mostly at bay. Immediately after the re-commencement, Hanson had an easy goal. Play was in mid-field for a while ; then Hildreth and Nelson had a run, but were sent away. Xavierians again forced an opening but only to retreat before the medical backs. Then Hanson had a run but Kamat tackling him, ball went wide. A corner was soon secured, and Cohill clearing, Honey headed the ball in to score. George now had a run but his shot went wide and after a visit to the opposite flags, the game player had a successful shot. Xavierians now attacked and Hildreth, Nelson and Carlos put in repeated runs but could not pierce the medical backline. Play towards the end was on the Xavierians ground mostly, the backs defending well, and as full time was called, Hanson's shot went wide.

Score :—

Grant Medical College—5 Goals.
St. Xavier's College—Nil.

Teams.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Goal—Emile.
Backs—Gimi, Mungavin.
Half-backs—Osborne, Cuzen, Cowper
Forwards—Bell, George, Hanson, Honey (Capt).

ST XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

Goal—Nanaji.
Backs—Winter, K. Kamat (Capt.)
Half-bocks—Viegas, Hildreth, Carlos.
Forwards—Cyriaco, Clement, Nelson, W. Kamat, Regnaud.
Referees—Capt. Moberly and Mr. Blandford.

HORNETS ATHLETIC CLUB AND THE KING'S REGIMENT.

It is very much to be regretted that these two teams have not yet put in an appearance in Bombay, and neither has any communication been received from them that they are not coming. The Honorary. Secretary had wired to the two teams yesterday morning but no reply has been received yet.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY "GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to the Hockey fiasco, King's versus Hornets, and your remarks on the subject. I should quite agree with you on the "Energetic" point if the energy had been exercised in the way of returning the admission fees to the disappointed public who paid for their admission. The Entrance Fee is, goodness knows, dear enough, to see even the best of a poor lot, but to charge admission for scratch matches is, I think, energy misapplied, more so when viewed from a hard wooden seat. "Energy" seems to have been highly contagious last evening; it is said to have extended even to the Pay Box staff, who, I am told, took from the unsuspecting and disappointed public their cash "after" it was definitely known that the Kings and Hornets were not turning up. Probably the fiasco was hailed with pleasure by the non-paying section of the public, who have the right of admission, even without displaying the much-talked-of player's ticket, but not so by those who paid for admission. I suggest for the consideration of the Committee that the whole of the cash takings at the gate last evening be given to one of the local charities. Comment on the absence of the teams at the present stage would not be advisable, but a public explanation of the matter from the Honorary Secretary would be received with interest by the paying section of the public.—Yours, &c.,

SPLINTERED.

FOOTBALL.

Garrison League Tournament.

QUETTA, MAY 6.

The Garrison League Football Tournament for British troops, for which eight teams have entered, has been won, ultimately, by No. 2 Mountain Battery, R. F. A., the left half battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, being next in order of merit. The Cup will be presented on Saturday. No. 5 Mountain Battery are thus successful in winning both the Divisional Hockey Tournament and the League Football competition.

DIVISIONAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

Numerous Entries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MAY 6.

To-day is the third day of the preliminary ties of the Quetta Divisional Assault-at-Arms, and the first day of the final competitions, which terminate on the 8th instant.

Some twenty heads of competitions figure on the programme, embracing items for individual and team competitions, open to British officers and troops and to Indian officers and troops respectively. The large number of entries indicates the general keen soldierly interest in such an important annual function, amongst a large frontier garrison, mobilized and ready to take the field at two hours' notice.

The Assault-at-Arms is under the direction of Major-General Clements, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding, and the conditions are particularly strict and detailed.

The performance of massed bands of the garrison and a grand military tatoo takes place, concluding at 9-30 p.m., on Saturday.

SHOOTING.

Empire Day Challenge Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

The following telegram from the Earl of Selborne, High Commissioner for South Africa to the Viceroy, dated 4th May, is published :—

"One referring to my telegram of 14th April, Empire Day Shooting Challenge Cup, final conditions issuing from National Rifle Association, provide competition for this year to be held on 23rd May and not on 24th May or 25th May. Units may select any range. There is no time limit, no undue delay, and the only qualification regarding efficiency of the competitors is that they must be active members of corps. Targets to be square, as used by the National Rifle Association, 1907. A cable need not be sent to ask the National Rifle Association notifying entries or result. Letters will suffice. An officer of another unit must be in charge of the firing point and also the butts. He must certify that the competition is correctly carried out without undue delay, and the butt officer that the targets are of correct dimensions. The officer at the firing point must mail registers to the Secretary, National Rifle Association. Other points as in my telegram of 14th April. Winning team receives a Challenge Cup for one year, silver medals and £50 ; second and third teams, bronze medals and £25 each. Will you kindly circulate this information?"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MAY 6.

A cup, value one hundred guineas, with silver and bronze commemorative medals, and £100, in money, presented by Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Schumaker, of the Witwatersrand Rifles, Johannesburg, will be competed for at Quetta, on the 23rd instant. The competition is open to one team of 40 of any rank, from British units. The conditions are :—

Distances—200, 500, and 600 yards, aggregate.

Position—Standing, sitting, kneeling or prone.

Number of shots—One sighting and 7 per man, at each distance.

Dress—Uniform.

Entrance fee—Nil.

Rifle—Weapon the unit is armed with.

Sights—As issued, with the addition of the War Office pattern of wind gauge slide, as authorised by the Bisley Regulations of 1907.

Pull of trigger—Not less than 5lbs.

Details are published regarding targets and scoring. At 500 and 600 yards the bull's-eye is 20 inches in diameter, and at 200 yards 6 inches in diameter.

The first prize consists of a challenge cup, with silver commemorative medals and £50 ; the second and third prizes consist of bronze commemorative medals and £25.

Each officer of units competing will provide a scoring register, certifying thereon that each competitor is a member of that unit. The registers will be forwarded to the Secretary of the National Rifle Association, Bisley Camp, Brookwood, Surrey.

The competition is to be held under Bisley conditions of 1907.

The challenge cup to be held by the officer commanding the winning unit, for one year.

RACING.

The Army Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 6.

The following are first entries for the Army Cup :—

Mr. Williams' Pasha and Khalifa.
Captain McNeile's Colonel and Bridegroom.
Major Tudor's Young Prince.
Captain Toogood's Veto.
Major Prideaux's Nagashi.
Major England's Rustic Jem.
Lieut.-Colonel O'Connell's Veloss and Mashook.
Major Pitman's Express.
Major Popham Young's Alishan.
Mr. Rees' Diamond.
Captain Barrett's Matlick and Ariel.
Major Potter's Vivandier.
Captain Corbett's Peacock.
Captain Holden's Marengo and Obara.
Mr. Weatherby's Veldt Cornet.
Mr. Wilkinson's King.

Second entries close on July 1st.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding.

The Committee accepted the tender of Messrs. Burn and Co. for the supply of pipe, special castings and sluice valves required for replacing the existing water mains in Mount Road, Ghorupdeo Road and Huzria Street at a cost of Rs. 16,459.

The Commissioner in a letter on the subject of the proposed sale by the Tramway Co. of their stable at Foras Road stated : "I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of letter No. 830 of 25th March 1908, from the Managing Director, B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., offering a portion of the Company's stable at the junction of Foras and Falkland Roads for sale and to state that the Executive Health Officer and the Executive Engineer have both urged the necessity of purchasing the plot of land in question. The site is, in the opinion of the Health Officer, admirably suited for a stable for the D. Ward bullocks, etc., and the Executive Engineer is desirous of securing it for the extention of the workshops, and I forward a copy of the Executive Engineer's letter on the subject. In the circumstances I am of opinion that the offer of the Company should be accepted, and I have the honour accordingly to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the purchase of the plot in question with the buildings standing thereon, and to the cost amounting to Rs. 1,39,320 being met from Surplus Loan and other balances pending subsequent adjustment against a new loan."

The Managing Director of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited, in his letter to the Commissioner, stated :—"I have the honour to submit herewith plan in triplicate showing the portion of its property at the junction of Foras and Falkland Roads which this company desire to sell. The area of the land to be disposed of is 4,644 square yards and on its eastern boundary it adjoins land already in the occupation of the Municipality. The greater portion of the land for sale is occupied by stables, and these and the various outbuildings shown on the plan would be included in the sale. The land is held in prepetuity subject to an annual rental payable to Government, of Rs. 5-15-7 for the whole plot, of which the area now to be sold measures approximately half. I have the honour to enquire whether the Municipality desire to purchase this land from us, and if they do not do so, I have the honour to request that you will obtain the sanction of the Corporation to its sale by us to another buyer. I have this week been offered Rs.30 (thirty) per square yard for the land in question, and I am prepared to recommend my Board to sell it, with the buildings now standing thereon, to the Municipality at the same rate per square yard. Our land at Parel Road near Victoria Gardes was sold last year, with the stables thereon, for Rs. 31 (thirty-one) per square yard. Our Falkland Road land, now under offer to you is considerably nearer the centre of the City and possesses a double frontage. My offer to sell the land to the Municipality for Rs. 30 per square yard, if accepted by it and confirmed by my Board, is subject to the understanding that the cost of conveyance, stamping and registration are to be borne in equal moieties by the vendor and the purchaser. I have the honour to request the favour of an early reply."

The Committee resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation for disposal.

The Commissioner in a letter stated: "With reference to my letter. No. 870, dated 9th April 1908, to the address of the Corporation on the subject of the grant of privilege and special leave to Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer, and Dr. Turner's subsequent letter No. 3048 dated 1st instant, withdrawing his application for special leave I have now the honour to request that under Section 84 (2) (b) of the Municipal Act the Standing Committee will be pleased to grant to Dr. Turner the three months' privilege leave applied for. This period of leave is of course extremely short and will only allow of Dr. Turner spending from 7 to 8 weeks in England, and as there are a number of sanitary matters concerning which I am anxious that he should make personal enquiries while in England it seems to me desirable that his leave should be extended for this purpose. I have accordingly the honour to recommend that with the sanction of the Corporation Dr. Turner be placed on deputation for a further period of two months in continuation of his privilege leave and that he be paid while so deputed at the rate of 2/3rds of his present salary in accordance with the provisions of Section 85 of the Civil Service Regulations, and that in accordance with the Government practice actual travelling expenses be allowed. The sanitary matters concerning which I consider that it is in the interests of the Municipality that Dr. Turner should obtain by personal enquiries in England the most recent information are the following :—Incineration ; Disposal of Carcasses ; Removal of Town sweepings ; Vaccination. The results of his enquiries will be embodied in a report to be submitted to the Corporation on his return to duty."

It was resolved forward the letter to the Corporaton for final orders, with the Committee's recommendation to accord the sanction asked for by the Commissioner.

TIPS.

When the songwright of old sang :—
"Britons, Never, Never shall be slaves."—
he rather reckoned without taking possibilities into account—at least that is, from an ordinary domestic economy point of view.

As time has advanced conditions have changed considerably. I am not going to trench on the bigger affairs of life but on some of the smaller considerations, which, after all, become most important factors in this work-a-day world of ours.

For instance, who is a bigger slave than the Briton in the matter of dress? In the good old days, alas! long faded and gone, something little more than the proverbial birthday costume satisfied the vanity of what we are accustomed to speak of as our forefathers, or, perhaps, we should say ancient and honoured ancestors. There were no Pooles and Worths "in those days": the mere male man found a pennyworth of woad sufficient to meet his sartorial requirements for quite a time, while as to the members of the fair-sex—they did not aspire to the title of suffragettes at that period—their "principal clothes were a ring through the nose and a daub of red paint on the forehead."

Climatically, that is, as far as we in India are concerned, these costumes were much more suitable than the *Kupra* we are now called upon to don.

Times have changed ; "fashion"—what a mystic phrase!—now holds sway and what a tyrant it is! Its dictates must be obeyed ; woe betide he who kicks against them! Therefore in this matter alone has the Briton became a slave.

But, it is not of this or things akin that I would sing: my present wail concerns an innovation of comparatively recent introduction but of growing importance: I refer to the system of "tips"—not, be it understood, "tips" as known in regard to racing but as understood of that necessary, but spoilt class, the genus waiter. The question long enough has been "to tip or not to tip?" and herein lies the rub. No tip spells no 'tention, so the Briton, who loves to be waited on, again becomes a slave to the demands of modern-day custom. If he goes to a restaurant for four annas worth of refreshment he feels himself compelled to reward the servant who serves him, with a two-anna bit. Think for a moment what the percentage of toll amounts to! Could one only get interest at that rate on his money how happy could he be and how early could he retire and shake the dust of the "gorgeous East" off his feet for ever!

In this "Land of Regrets" one would not cavil so much at parting with the nimble couple of annas if the gentleman of sable hue had to depend, as have his counterparts in the old country, on the generous *buckshees*h bestowed on them by their customers. But, in India they are, so to speak, well paid by their employers for the work they do and it is only a silly custom that has led to the system of tipping. Still the fact remains that he who does not tip is neglected; so the Briton, with inherited prejudice against neglect, gives away what he cannot often afford, in order to receive equal treatment with that of his more opulent brethren. He has become the slave of prevailing practice.

In whatever direction one turns there is ever the extended hand ready to receive the tiresome tip. If it is not forthcoming, black looks are much in evidence and as often as not silently breathed remarks the reverse of all that is pleasant.

The Hotels are quite as much at fault as the Restaurants. Go and stay at an Indian Hotel, specially one in a Hill Station and you will not have long to remain to test the truth of this. Not having your own servant you may, by a stroke of luck, get a fair amount of attention in the dining room; also by much coaxing, or shouting or threatening, get your matutinal tub before "the Sun has got over the yard arm," but that is the beginning and ending of the service. At any other time of the day or night, bellow like the Bull of Bassun and not a soul will come nigh unto you: your voice is as of one crying in the wilderness.

Still, when the hour for your departure comes you will find drawn up in more or less picturesque line without your particular apartment anything from six to a dozen menials of sorts—the white-whiskered butler, the hungry Hamal,—the gentleman who condescends to fill your bath tub with doubtful *pani*—the malingering Mali who carefully waters imaginary plants in the compound, the Sweeper who never sweeps, the Bheesti who doesn't *bheest*, and so forth and so on *ad infinitum*. But, see them salaam! That alone is worth the money! They wouldn't for a moment let you depart without receiving their respects. No, not for the world would they be guilty of such a want of respect. Is not the *Saheb* their father and mother and has he not much pice?

Why should this be? It would not be if the *Saheb loque* would only combine and determine to stamp out the system by paying only for legitimate and useful service rendered, and a step towards this much desired end has lately been taken in a part of India which, be it regretted, is far away from Bombay.

There, in one of the best found hotels in the country, the visitor is politely informed that "No tips are allowed," but that if he feels so disposed he can deposit in a box kept for that purpose any small gratuity he may feel inclined to give for distribution among the servants. At certain periods the contents of the box are taken out by the proprietor and distributed among the menials according to their rating. And it is often a goodly sum which has to be shared out, which proves how greatly the system is approved and puts to flight the fallacy that those who don't ask won't get.

The idea is an excellent one. It obtains in most Clubs, and let us hope as time goes on hotel and restaurant keepers will see the wisdom of adopting it and thus saving their patrons from the annoyance to which they are now subjected.

When the nickel made its appearance the idea became general that it would take the place of the two-anna piece for the purposes of tipping. Such has by no means proved the case. Unless specially called for, the new and useful coin does not find place among one's change. Its circulation is not encouraged for some reason or other. Let "tippers" agree to "no nickel, no bucksheesh" and perhaps we may see an alteration in the existing state of affairs.

Whoever, in other countries, but a multimillionaire would think of tipping to the extent of fifty per cent of his purchase—and would he? No, or probably he never would have been what he is.

R.

MISS ETHEL ROOSEVELT, the seventeen-year-old daughter of President Roosevelt, recently drove an express train into Atlanta, and arrived punctually. "This has been the jolliest hour of my whole life," Miss Ethel said, according to the "Telegraph," as she brought the express to a stop, and surrendered the lever to the engineer. "I am so sorry it is finished." Miss Roosevelt had run the train from New York, and sometimes the speed was fifty miles an hour. "It s a good job papa is not with us," said the young lady, "or I should not be here." She had secured her mother's consent to ride on the engine. Mrs. Roosevelt and her three little sons were in a private car on the train which followed.

TEARS, IDLE TEARS.

The other day, when the thermometer was under my tongue and influenza was in all my bones, a sympathetic medicine-man told me that when he had the "flu" (physician, heal thyself!) one of its most annoying tricks was to make him liable to tears on reading any sort of sentimental rubbish. That, of course, is a bad business, demanding some sympathy. But what of those to whom the "cheek undefiled by a tear" is unknown whenever, "flu" or no "flu," sentimentality in print is before their eyes?

Yet we must be a large company of slobbering, blubbering drivellers who are touched to tears by the cheapest kind of magic. I confessed myself the other day to a certain critic of letters who represents outwardly all that is most cautious and least emotional in outlook upon life that I could never read that most shoddy piece of pathos ever contrived even by Dickens, the death of Dora in "David Copperfield," without having the page blurred by unhidden tears. To my surprise he retorted in kind, with the halting confession that sobs shook his gaunt inplacable frame when he read that masterpiece of Miss Florence Montgomery's "Misunderstood," which has by now succumbed to posterity's conspiracy of silence. After that I felt ready to believe anything, and, indeed, I feel sure that, in truth, those who weep as they read, whose facile tears neither shame nor reason can restrain, are not only a compact majority, but a majority including the most unexpected types and persons.

There is a tragedy about these tears of ours. They are so often, most often, summoned by the second best or by the absolutely shoddy. What draws our fears is, indeed, not art but, as Stevenson has said, brutal assaults upon the feelings. This display of emotion, of course, depends upon mood. On Monday nothing could shake the phlegm of a hard cynicism. On Tuesday the very cheapest pathos which some writer of a novelette has clicked off, secondhand, upon a typewriter at so many thousand words per guinea, can set water swimming in our eyes, and cause that lump in the throat which is so infernally hard to swallow. And there are well-marked difference shown in this easy display of emotion amongst those who cannot disobey a common impulse. One man can sit dry-eyed and unmoved through any stage representation. No actor's art can carry across the footlights to him. In the theatre he must be a critic, and there he can wear the critic's armour of aloofness. Another man must feel it all, and must be either bored by drama or must be so wrapped in the fortunes of the play as to be shaken and tossed by a very storm of emotion. Yet the cold critic of the stalls may be the most fluid of tear-givers when a book is in his hands. One man may be so affected by "The Heir of Redclyffe, that he has to put down the book and take to the cleaning of his pipes in order to recover a measure of self-command Another, left cold by the witchery of Miss Yonge, may have his heart so scorched by one inevitable word, by one magic phrase of Mr. Barrie that he must weep to find it so. I have been made to cry by kipling. Others, for all I know, may have shed tears over the tremendous pathos of "La Peau de Chagrin." But generally we who weep these shameful floods are stirred by something quite inferior in life or art.

I remember a day when the dearest of women recounted to me how she had passed that afternoon a poor wretch who pursued her with flowers in pots for sale. He looked thin and old and ill. In his eyes was the look of some hunted and wounded animal. He shuffled where a free, sound man should walk. He did not beg, but merely, with a wistfully pathetic eagerness, put out a hesitating hand in some despairing effort to detain one spark of human sympathy in a forlorn and friendless world. As she spoke of this encounter and summoned the remembrance of this tattered flotsam of the wreck of life, her eyes filled with tears, and in their depths I could see more clearly than her words could give it me the picture of this figure of wretchedness. Tears were in my own eyes too as I asked, "What did you do?" "I gave him twopence." "Twopence!" I exclaimed in wrathful surprise. "Twopence! Just Heaven! You should have given him half a sovereign." So she had thought herself, and now, too late, remorse was added to the wretchedness which sympathy had forced from this encounter. Later I chanced to discover that this pathetic figure was one of London's most skilful mendicants, and I saw that some inner consciousness, some play of reason more deeply seated than the easy emotions of the moment had dictated the gift of two superfluous pence which I had found so grossly inadequate.

That little reminiscence is digressive. Yet not wholly so. We are touched sometimes by fine things. Are there so very many of us who can resist the pathos charged with a tempest of tears of the sentence with which morning prayer so often opens—"I will arise and go to my father, and will say unto him, 'Father, I have sinned against Heaven and before thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy son'"? If we do resist the tear-laden pathos of this, we do so for the same reason that makes us insensible of the tremendous majesty of the first chapter of Genesis, or the book of the prophet Isaiah, or the sonorous eloquence of the Book of Common Prayer—because the reader has been himself insensible of pathos and dignity or unable to pass on his feelings through his voice.

Usually, however, it is the cheap and the mawkish that earn these proofs of the astounding simplicity of heart that lives in us all and gives the lie to the charge of heartlessness and cynicism which those who knew it not bring against the world. The other day I was reading an ephemeral verse in an evening paper propped up before me as I ate a chop and drank a glass of aerated water. When I sat down I was merely conscious of appetite. Neither the chop nor the aerated water were symptomatic of emotion. I read a leading article on infantile mortality without turning a hair. But when I had got to the end of the first stanza of a very common little verse of very minor poetry, the theme threadbare and the verse commonplace in thought and diction, my eyes filled and my throat was contracted, and I was put to it to conceal the extent of my emotion amidst surroundings unsympathetic as those of a City grill-room. I then wondered how many of the stolid-looking persons who filled the room were also, at unexpected moments, victims of a similar upspringing of guileless emotion, and I have wondered more since then. Very many, I expect and hope. "Sunt lachrymæ rerum"—and they are in the St. "James' Budget" such trivial things.

GUY C. POLLOCK.

M. Louis Vigne, aged fifty-eight, Secretary at the Prefecture of Meau, told his house-keeper that it was his birthday, and that he would celebrate it by a full-course dinner of his favourite dishes. After a hearty meal he called the woman and congratulated her on her cooking. He added that he did not wish to be disturbed for the rest of the evening. Half an hour later she heard a crash, the "Express" states, and, rushing to the dining-room, found her master suspended by a rope from the ceiling and the table overturned. Before Vigne could be freed he was dead.

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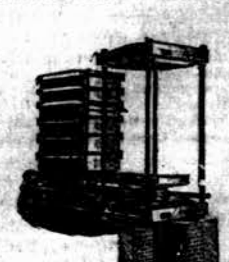

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NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRM of MARSHALL and HARPER TRADING as Motor Agents and Engineers under the style of the INDIAN AUTOMOBILE Co. has this day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent. The liabilities and outstandings will be paid and collected by Mr. N. M. MARSHALL, alone of MARSHALL & Co., who will in future carry on the business in the name of MARSHALL & Co.

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⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1908.

BOMBAY FORESTS.

THE reports on the administration of the Forests of the Bombay Presidency are published under the separate circles to which they appertain and will, doubtless, be reviewed as a whole hereafter. In the Northern Circle it is shown that the area of forest lands has been increased by 519 square miles and 520 acres above the figures of the previous year, bringing the total to 3,032 square miles and 153 acres. In the Central Circle during the year 1,068 acres were disforested and 5,004 acres added to the reserves, the area now being 6,264 square miles and 351 acres. In the Southern Circle 117 square miles and 621 acres of protected forests were re-settled and made reserved, and the area is now 4,590 square miles as compared with 4,492 in the previous year. In Sind the area is 1,088 square miles as compared with 1,091. Many pages of the report required to be turned over before even so little information can be gathered, so peculiar is the method of reporting upon forests. Each Conservator is head of his own domain, and there is apparently no one whose duty it is to compress the four sections into a conglomerate whole until the Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department finds time to draft a resolution reviewing and summarising the lot. In the report for the Northern Circle reference is made to the Thana woodland scheme, and Mr. R. H. Madan, a recognised authority on tahal cutting, states that from notes made by him during an extensive tour he found a considerable falling off in the observance of the rules for the preservation and lopping of trees for tahal. In many villages he found that the good progress made since Mr. Orr's tahal campaign was first inaugurated eight years ago, was being undone, and that villagers had again taken to cutting down leading shoots, saplings and poles in their Mulki lands. The slackness of village officials is said to be the cause, as field demonstrations and preachings under the supervision of the mamlatdars had been discontinued. In Basa whole cartloads of saplings and low poles had been carried away.

Progress in teak and rubber cultivation is hopefully reported upon, but much advance in regard to the latter has not yet been made. As regards teak Mr. Gleadow last year sounded a warning note against the wholesale clearance of teak trees and predicted the evil effect it would have on the timber trade of the district in the near future. Mr. Fisher, who has considerable experience of the timber trade in this district, feels convinced that the clearances will be followed by a timber famine as the coupes do not suffice to meet the demands of the timber market. He is of opinion that the fellings in districts mentioned should be carried out systematically with a view to regeneration, and instead of all the trees, except ten per cent., being cleared in the short space of eight years as now prescribed, they should be spread over a period of at least twenty years. In the Southern Circle progress has been made in the reclamation of waste land. Commenting on the general administration the Commissioner regards it as discouraging to find that the Thakurs are improvidently exhausting their tahal supply. Their sale of it for firewood is to be stopped and the loppings for rab is to be properly regulated. A special report on the subject is being applied for. The grant of Tagai advances to Thakurs and Katkaris is not deemed expedient. The report of the Central Circle shows that during the year no less than 567,897 acres of forest land was burnt, the bulk of it being in West Khandesh. This district is inhabited for the most part by Bhils and wild tribes, who have their habitations close to the forests, and either fire them accidentally or more often deliberately in order to facilitate the search for wild roots, or rats and other vermin. The practice is difficult to stop, but it is felt that the employment of additional protective staff should be employed before forest privileges are withdrawn.

In the Southern Circle the principal subject under report is the experimental cultivation of rubber which it seems has been fairly encouraging, but, as is remarked by the Conservator, no definite opinion can at present be pronounced about its future results. The difficulty of obtaining labour for forest works is complained of and commented upon, but Mr. Drew, the Commissioner, observes that as Government have already ordered the grant of mining concessions in forests, subject to certain safeguards, the position has to be faced as best it can. With regard to Sind, the Commissioner pays tribute to the services of Mr. Millett, his enthusiasm, the invariable soundness of his advice and reasonableness of his attitude in the many difficult questions connected with forest administration. His transfer from Sind, as the Commissioner observes, "just as he has acquired some detailed knowledge of the local conditions, will be a most serious misfortune to the province. The fact that such an officer is compelled, in order to succeed to the promotion due to him, to leave the Sind Circle just at the time when he can least be spared from it, is among the most serious drawbacks to the existing system which it is sought to remedy." Mr. Millett, in his report, tells us that owing to erosions, etc., the existing maps of all riverain forests are very inaccurate, some forests on the maps having entirely disappeared. No forest survey is now being carried on in Sind, and though a fresh one is certainly required, it would doubtless soon become inaccurate in its turn, unless carefully revised yearly or at longer intervals. In the Hyderabad division there is an enormous accumulation of dead trees—the result of cutting off the water from the forests in past years and of the great cyclone in 1903. The dead trees are to be worked off by lots of compartments and five years will probably be required to complete the work.

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A GERMAN ON THE BRITISH ARMY. To see ourselves as others see us may not always be a pleasant thing to do, but it is undoubtedly good for one, and the British Army will probably profit in no small degree by the report on it which has been drawn up by Major von Heydebreck for the German General Staff. One of the most surprising things in the article is that the highest approval is given to Mr. Haldane's army. He has, we are told, given the army an organisation which will make it a serviceable weapon under whatever conditions it may have to be used. "This organisation will provide for the safety of England, so far as this is possible, without resorting to compulsory service. This the nation is not at present prepared to accept, although their leading soldiers are agitating vigorously in its favour." It might just as truly be said that leading soldiers are agitating strongly against it. Lord Roberts has condemned it in many ways, and maintains that it is at best but a paper army. Certainly on paper Mr. Haldane has done many things. First he has raised the strength of the regular field army—the army which is kept ready for an emergency abroad—to a war establishment of 160,000 men, instead of 120,000 as formerly. The regular reserve being inadequate to complete this total, he has made up the required numbers by converting the Militia, liable formerly for Home defence only—the battalions which were sent to South Africa volunteered—into the Special Army Reserve. Under the new conditions the Militia in time of war would be called up *en bloc* for service with the colours. As their training in peace time is barely adequate, they would be allotted as far as possible in the first instance non-combatant duties with the field army. Secondly, Mr. Haldane has constructed a Territorial Army for Home defence from the existing forces of Volunteers and Yeomanry. "For the first time in their history the Volunteers are formed into brigades and divisions corresponding to those of the regular army. The Territorial Army is to consist of fourteen infantry divisions and fourteen mounted brigades, each division and brigade complete with guns, ammunition columns, and trains. The men must engage for four years, and must attend training annually for from eight to fourteen days and a minimum of sixteen days for the Yeomanry. How Major von Heydebreck can hold that the army is serviceable under any conditions it is hard to see, for he owns that at least one branch of it will be insufficiently trained and adds: "On mobilisation the Territorial troops are to join the colours at once and it is assumed that there will then be still time to complete their military training." We know that the recruiting under the new scheme has been disappointing, and it seems that even given a fair trial the whole idea is doomed to failure in some degree. Whether the advocates of compulsory military training will win the day, in that event, can only be a matter of conjecture. To turn from the unsatisfactory position of the Volunteers to the strong foreign eulogy of the regular army is distinctly soothing. The regular army, we are told, is thoroughly "modern," in the best sense of the word, and "now commands the respect even of the great armies of the continent." And respect for an army postulates a certain amount of very desirable fear.

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THE IRISH UNDER-SECRETARYSHIP. THAT Sir Antony MacDonnell would relinquish the Under-Secretaryship for Ireland, and give place to Sir James Dougherty, was known three weeks before Reuter wired the fact to India. The delay in officially announcing the change was due to the settlement of the question of terms and time, and the amount of Sir Antony's superannuation allowance, having regard to that which he enjoys from India, and to the convenient date for handing over his portfolio. Sir Antony has found his task in Ireland a hopeless one. His successor, Sir James Dougherty, C. B., is a scholar, a dignified, courteous, and able official, whose tact and discretion are reliable; and who has worked hard under the regime of Sir Antony. Curiously enough, Sir James Dougherty and Sir Antony MacDonnell are both of one age—sixty-four—and both Irishmen, and have notable careers behind them. Sir Antony finished up thirty-six years as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh; and Sir James Dougherty spent thirty years of distinguished professorial work in the Colleges of Ireland.

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WOLVERHAMPTON. POOR Mr. Churchill! He must have felt ill when he saw the figures from Wolverhampton. The night before the now historic poll in Manchester, the boasted "Free Trade Citadel," Mr. Churchill received the news that his colleague Mr. Runciman, who, like himself, had to go to his constituents owing to his being promoted to Cabinet rank, had fought his fight, and retained his seat, but with the loss of a thousand votes, which had been given to the Conservative candidate. The next day Mr. Churchill lost Manchester. It is a still more disagreeable telegram that Wolverhampton sends him on the eve of the poll in Dundee. A Liberal majority of 2,865 has come down in two and a half years to eight. Poor Mr. Churchill. His intervention in the northern shipbuilding dispute must be absolutely necessary to him to keep his mind from dwelling upon the impending result at Dundee. Mr. Churchill's defeat on Saturday should mean a serious consideration by the Government of their position. It is obvious they now represent but a fraction of the electorate.

A EURASIAN named Arthur Hillery, who, some time ago, stole Rs. 250 in notes, from Bishop Hurth, of Dacca, has been arrested and sent to Dacca for trial.

THE 3 Mahomedans, who threw nitric acid on Khetler Mohan Mitter, the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, from the effects of which he died, are being tried at the Calcutta High Court Sessions, for murder and other minor charges.

AT the annual meeting of the Calcutta Temperance Federation, held at Calcutta on Monday last, Professor J. N. Banerjee, in seconding the adoption of the report said, that he had heard, with deep regret, that the evil was insidiously advancing in the Zenanas, and if the women of India took to drinking, the consequences would be sad to contemplate.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 21st March, 1908, amounted to Rs. 4,008 being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 1,660. The total earnings from 1st January to 21st March, 1908, were Rs. 68,614, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 5,760.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 21st March, 1908, amounted to Rs. 1,816, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 291. The total earnings from 1st January to 21st March, 1908, were Rs. 28,702, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 5,453.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 21st March, 1908, amounted to Rs. 18,697, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 8,135. The total earnings from 1st January to 21st March, 1908, were Rs. 2,72,641, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 31,162.

MR. J. SLATER, formerly Chief Reporter of the *Times of India*, left Bombay for Madras last night on his trip round the world, via Australia and Canada, and hopes to arrive in London by Christmas. Mr. Slater reported the late Factory Commission throughout India and Burmah; and received the highest encomiums from the Commissioners. The reporting staff of the *Times of India* recently presented their ex-Chief with a handsome souvenir of their regard during the two years of Mr. Slater's connection with the paper, the Proprietors of which will have considerable difficulty in replacing him.

THE liner Kaiser Wilhelm II. called at Plymouth and took on board for Bremen twelve cases, each containing 10,000 live eels for stocking German rivers. They will be first placed in the laboratory at Cuxhaven, and on attaining maturity will be turned into various streams.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

[illegible] ROOSEVELT'S PORTRAIT.

President and Artist.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 17.

President Roosevelt's portrait in oils has just been completed for Mr. Arthur Lee, M. P., who was at one time Military Attache at Washington, by Mr. Philip A. Laszlo, the Hungarian artist, who has painted most of the crowned heads of Europe, and is now, with his English wife, a relative of Lord Iveagh, residing in London. The painting is notable, not only because it is the first for which Mr. Roosevelt has given sittings in unofficial dress, but also for the close sympathy that was established between the artist and the President during its execution.

It depicts the President in riding dress, sitting, whip in hand, his purple-lined cape thrown well back from his broad shoulders. The artist's work has given the highest satisfaction to all who have seen it in America, and next month it is to be brought to Londan, where it will be exhibited in Bond-street, with many other portraits by the same artist, including those of the King and Queen, the Speaker, and Mr. Balfour. Mr. Roosevelt gave Mr. Laszlo ten sittings, each of which occupied an our and a half, and the artist also sketched a portrait, during his visit to White House, of Mrs. Roosevelt. "If you paint my wife," the President said, before the sketch was begun, "it must be a good portrait, and bring out her charm, because I am in love with her." "It is so touching," the artist said to-day on his return to London as he talked over his experiences with a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette," "to observe the President's great love for his wife. He is a man with a great heart, full of intense feeling, as well as a strong and powerful statesman." In Mr. Laszlo's book of autographs the President wrote:—With the hearty thanks and good-will of Thedore Roosevelt, White House, March 22nd, 1908. Much though I like your picture of me—for it is a picture as well as a portrait—I like even better your sketch of my wife.

Before Mr. Laszlo went to America the King was giving him sittings for his portrait in private dress, and his Majesty, taking a warm interest in his American commission, remarked to him, "You will paint one of the most interesting men of the twentieth century," and asked him to take over his new portrait to show Mr. Roosevelt. The President was highly pleased with it, and talked a good deal with the artist of the King's quiet tact, describing him as the greatest of all diplomatists, and remarking how much he accomplished by his unostentatious visits to foreign capitals. Mr. Laszlo asked the President what he intended to do at the end of his present term of office. Mr. Roosevelt was very emphatic in expressing his intention not to stand again. "Will you not remain in the Senate?" the artist asked him. Mr. Roosevelt explained that that was impossible. "But the country," said Mr. Laszlo, "will surely want you back again?" "I think," Mr. Roosevelt replied, "they will forget me. The spirit of the American nation changes very quickly, almost from day to day. In six or seven years time the feeling will be very different from what it is to-day. I shall have been forgotten, although for myself I shall never change," And then Mr. Laszlo spoke of the strenuous life of the President and of the enormous power he holds—"a power much greater, indeed, than that possessed by my own emperor Francis Joseph." And he recalled, too, many a little incident showing how closely the President enters into the details as well as the greater affairs of governing. At one sitting the Postmaster-General came to discuss with the President the necessity of removing a postmaster from his office, far away in the country. The man, it seemed, was not quite fitted for the post. The President agreed that it might be necessary to remove him. "But before you send him away," he said, "I want him to come right here to me so that I may tell him, face to face, exactly why he will have to go." The high sense of justice that marks the President in all affairs of life, as well as his great qualities as a ruler of men, impressed Mr. Laszlo deeply.

In turn all the great Ministers came to Mr. Roosevelt to discuss affairs of State during the sittings for his portrait. One day it was Mr. Taft, with an important despatch from the Admiralty concerning the world cruise of the American fleet. The President heard the news that concerned him and then asked Mr. Taft to stand aside, as the artist had some very particular work to do. Accordingly Mr. Taft went over to a corner of the room, and busied himself with his despatches. "Now is your opportunity," Mr. Roosevelt whispered to the artist, and Mr. Laszlo promptly sketched the massive head of the Minister and caught his attitude as he read. "Here is the sketch," Mr. Laszlo remarked as he showed me the vivid drawing, saying, "He will be the next President. He has helped Mr. Roosevelt enormously. And shall I tell you my own thought?" he added. "It is that after Mr. Taft's term, Mr. Roosevelt will himself return to office." Mrs. Laszlo also visited White House whilst her husband was painting the President's portrait, and as a rare memento of her visit Mr. Roosevelt presented her with a beautiful Chinese doll, one of a dozen, sent to him by the Empress of China, to illustrate the dainty figure and rich dress of the Princesses of the Imperial family. This doll, a remarkable work of art, Mrs. Laszlo regards as one of her most cherished possessions.

The young British composer was well to the fore at the Queen's Hall the other night, where Mr. Thomas Beecham gave another of his interesting concerts with the aid of the new Symphony Orchestra. Messrs. Norman O'Neill, Joseph Holbrooke, and Frederick Delius were all represented by orchestral works, while Miss Phyllis Lett sang Mr. Granville Bantock's songs from "Sappho." The general impression of the concert, with so much ultra-modern music—for all these composers are imbued with the present-day tendencies—was just a little unsatisfactory, and one could not help feeling that the original arrangement of the programme, which included a Mozart Symphony, would have been better on the score of relief by contrast. Of Mr. Delius's "Paris" we have already had occasion to speak; there is no doubt that his music is extremely imaginative in character, and this allied to a great gift for orchestral writing makes this particular work one of the best things of its kind, in spite of a certain lack of distinction in some of the thematic material. Mr. Holbrooke always writes with remarkable virility; he, too, knows well how to get imposing effects out of the band, and in "The Viking" there is a great display of all the resources of the modern orchestral colourist. Yet, again, one has to admit the weakness of the subject matter; in neither of these two works, and still less in Mr. Norman O'Neill's overture "In Springtime," does one really feel that the themes employed are on the same high level as their means of expression. All the more, therefore, would a masterpiece of one of the classics fit well into the scheme where the inspiration of the actual composition has often enough fallen far short of its presentment. At the last of these concerts, for instance, the inclusion of a Mozart concerto was a happy example of this and, moreover, kept one fresh for the new music which came after it. On an occasion like this the question arises as to how long it will be before the swing of the pendulum brings back a school of composition regarding colour as more of a means than an end.

A very agreeable addition was made to the programme at the Kingsway Theatre in the new one-act play (the author calls it an episode), "The Likes o' Me," by Wilfred T. Coleby. We are getting into the way of expecting new things at this theatre, and in this little piece the chief characters are two boys, one a shrewd Hoxton tatterdemalion, the other a small Viscount. The scene is a general shop in Hoxton, in which the street-arab Billy, to whom the girl in charge has refused two cigarettes on credit, has been given a ham-bone to gnaw at. The little Viscount has descended from his motor-car to assuage a momentary hunger with certain inviting looking cakes in the window; and the queerly contrasted pair enter into a conversation, which soon becomes friendly, and winds up with Billy telling the story of the death of a friend, and asking the Viscount very earnestly where that friend is now. "Yes, yes, I know 'e's dead, but where is 'e?" For a few moments the little aristocrat is rendered uncomfortable by so solemn a question; but at last he pulls himself together, and falteringly assures Billy that "He's all right. I read it in the Scripture. 'Suffer little children to come unto Me.' Yes, your friend's all right." "They're funny words," says Billy, meditatively, but with a suggestion in his look that comfort has come to him. Then the Viscount's father appears, and, of course, the couple have to part company, leaving Billy shrewd enough, with the cuteness of the street-arab, to know that they are not very likely to meet again. A simple little story—just an episode, as the author says; but charmingly told, sprinkled with humour, often touched with pathos, and upon the whole ringing curiously true; and beautifully acted, notably by Miss Beryl Mercer in the part of Billy. This actress, whose Old Woman in the last act of "Diana of Dobson's" has made so marked an impression, is evidently a valuable artist. Her Billy is an absolutely sincere little piece of work, as effective as it is quiet. Master Philip Tonge played the part of the Viscount naturally and pleasantly; and Miss Dorothy Brunt was the girl behind the counter. Visitors to Miss Cicely Hamilton's comedy, still drawing crowds, should not miss "The Likes o' Me." Miss Lena Ashwell, who, to everyone's regret, is out of the bill at present, the victim of an attack of influenza, hopes to return next Monday night. Meanwhile, her part in "Diana of Dobson's" is being very intelligently played by Miss Christine Silver.

OUT IN THE OPEN AIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The annual exodus of the people has begun from the City and there is ample evidence of it on both sides of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, with cadjan huts and tents dotted along the lines; for the two Railways, it seems, are bent upon entering into a friendly rivalry to give the residents the full benefit of moving out into the open pure air when the season opens for eight months in the year, and this the people have been eagerly availing themselves of. The G. I. P. Local Train Service extends up to Kalyan, a distance of 34 miles with 21 Local Stations, the three latest being Vikhroli, Mulund and Parsik, the former between Ghatkupar and Bhandup, the latter between Bhandup and Thana, and the last between Thana and Mumbra. The B. B. & C. I. Railway Local Train Service runs up to Virar, a distance of 39 miles and provides 17 Local Stations, or four less than the G. I. P. Railway, for a longer distance of five miles. Both the railways are doing all they can to encourage this suburban residence within easy reach of Bombay, and the people are most grateful for this. The B. B. has even given permission to erect at one end of the platform at Charni Road a hut for water being supplied to the Marwaries. If to these railway facilities the people were to receive some encouragement or inducement from the Government of Bombay, in the shape of a reduction of the building fine imposed on them, they, or some of them, would at least live permanently out of the City even during the rains, thus materially lessening over-crowding. If Government could only make up their minds to draw the line between acres and acres of land purchased for speculative purposes, and an acre or so of land purchased for purely an unpretentious looking cottage, it would be a huge blessing conferred on the poorer and middle classes of people, for then they would not hesitate to run up a small cottage with two or three rooms costing about Rs. 2,000 or so, and these again could be shared with others who are less fortunate enough to incur the expense of building. If the fine could be so reduced and arranged to be fixed on the "value" of each building erected on a small plot of ground and not on the area of land occupied or taken up, the poorer and middle classes will benefit much, and the Government and the people will be the gainer by the concession. Our popular Governor has shewn much anxiety about over-crowding and housing the poor, and doubtless His Excellency will do something to encourage the poorer and middle classes for moving out of an over-crowded plague-stricken city, for light and open air. The plague has now been with us for 12 long years.—Yours, &c.

OBSERVER.

THE MALABAR HILL BURGLAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is quite natural that the severity of the sentence passed on the Malabar Hill Burglar has provoked criticism from the writer of the "Facts and Fancies" in your columns. That there were no several previous convictions, no serious thefts involving the loss of heavy sums, no injuries to persons during the time of the committal of the burglaries,—were facts too patent and pleading too strongly in favour of the accused. The enormity of the crime consisted in number, no doubt; but this fact does not constitute a crime so diabolical and so heinous as to justify the sentence of fifteen years. The youth of the man, the impulse of repentance that came over him—as evidenced by his straight dealings with the police, offering a direct proof that he would not possibly be such a dangerous man to society, as was imagined,—failed, it is really unfortunate, to appeal to the Magistrate. Is this not a case for interference by the higher tribunal?—Yours, &c.

A PARSEE.

May 5.

As express trains were approaching Etchingham (Sussex) Station from different directions, a horse attached to a light dog-cart was seen bolting towards the level crossing. On reaching the gates, which were closed across the road, the runaway attempted to leap over them. The harness, however, was caught on a post, and the horse swayed on the gate until the sudden flashing by of the expresses caused it to throw up its head and liberate itself, falling back into the road. Both the shafts having been broken, the horse quickly regained its feet, and bolted back along the road, leaving the remains of the vehicle at the gate.

MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

NO TROOPS TO BE SENT OUT.

Reassuring Statement.

THE FIGHTING AT KARGALI.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 5.

Reuter learns that there is no truth in the report that fresh troops are to be sent from England to India. Officers on furlough have been informed that their immediate return to India is not necessary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MAY 6.

Colonel Mahomed Ismail Khan, the Afghan Envoy, who has been staying here, on leave, left two days ago for Simla. It is rumoured that he was summoned by Government in connection with Afghanistan affairs.

THE FIGHTING AT KARGALI.

RETREAT OF ENEMY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 6.

Generals Willcocks and Ramsay are in the Fort, and Colonel Ross Keppel at the outpost, with a small force to reinforce the picquets against the enemy in the immediate vicinity.

Sufi Mullah has tried to raise the Afridis in the Bazar Valley, but so far his efforts have proved fruitless.

Sniping took place at Jamrud last Saturday night and two men of the Munsters were wounded, one bullet shattering the arm of one man and another receiving a flesh wound while sleeping.

The maxims were eventually turned on the snipers.

The situation in the Khyber and neighbouring country is being immediately relieved by Brigades.

Some sniping occurred last Sunday night, evoking from the troops on picquet outside the Fort a hearty response.

It is clear, in any case, that the enemy had to be taught a lesson, and at 6-30 a.m. on Monday last General Willcocks moved out, with 2 columns, to Michni-Kandao blockhouse, at the end of the Khyber gorge. One column, composed of 50 dismounted men of the 19th Lancers, 2 companies of the 21st Punjabis, the Khyber Rifles, and 4 guns of the 30th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, was commanded by Colonel Ross Keppel; while the other column, comprising the Munster Fusiliers, the 40th Pathans, 2 companies of the 21st Punjabis and 4 guns of the 28th Mountain Battery, was under the command of General Ramsay.

The columns proceeded by two routes, on each side of the Khyber gorge, to Michni-Kandao, about 2 miles from Landi Kotal. At this point, they diverged, as the enemy was holding a strong position, the centre of which was the village of Khargali, lying to the north-west of Michni-Kandao blockhouse, a mile and a half below a high crest, along which runs the Durband line.

The left column had to advance over a series of small ridges and difficult ground to Khargali.

The enemy gradually retired, before the vigour of the attack, and the field and mountain guns gave the small groups that came into view a hot reception, as the gunners got the ranges with remarkable accuracy, considering the weather. From about 8-30 a.m. till noon, rain fell in torrents, a heavy mist rolling across the ridges concealing the enemy's movements, and an icy wind blowing at the same time, altogether made it bitterly cold.

Several of the enemy, in attempting to cross the high crest in the back ground, over which a steep zig-zag path leads to the Durband pass and the Shinwari country, came in for a heavy fire from the battery below Michni-Kandao.

Early in the fight a mullah was seen decamping up the steep paths and made a fine target; but he escaped apparently unhurt. Whether he was the Shunghi Khel Naib Mullah or the Mir Sahib of Thappar is not known.

Early in the advance, Lieutenant Campbell, of the 40th Pathans, was hit by a stray bullet receiving a flesh wound in his leg.

For the most part, the enemy kept at a very respectable distance.

The 40th Pathans and the Munsters got within a few hundred yards of the enemy, near Khargali. The attack was carried out with great dash, and the retirement, too, was most effectively performed. The 40th Pathans, Munsters and Mountain guns performed their work admirably.

Authentic news from Quetta states that the Amir, on 21st April, was at a village, shooting with his Secretaries, but returned to Kabul on the 22nd; his intention was to proceed to Loghur for a shoot.

It is stated in Kabul, that the Amir's mother and Nasrullah Khan are on bad terms with the Amir, and that Nasrulla Khan was recently at Jelalabad.

SUFI SAHIB'S RETURN TO AFGHANISTAN.

SIMLA, MAY 6.

The report that the Sufi Sahib has gone back into Afghanistan from the Bazar Valley is confirmed.

The Swat Mulla also has failed in his amiable intention of raising a "lashkar," and has now given out that he has abandoned the intention.

Not a single hostile tribesman is now to be seen on the Mohmand Border.

News from Peshawar to-day is pacific. The only incident so far reported is a small raid upon the Kutcha Garhi Railway Station last night, in which one raider was killed. His body was recovered. No damage was done to the station.

The Afghan "lashkar" appears to be breaking up.

LATER.

Everything being quiet at Landi Kotal, battery of field artillery has been sent back to Peshawar. The Connaught Rangers have gone to Rawalpindi, replacing the Yorkshires sent to Peshawar.

The Sufi Sahib has left Bazar Valley. He has been informed, it appears, by the head of the Afridis that they will not join him. He was holding a "jirgah" when news came in of the defeat of the "lashkar" at Khargali, and the Zakkas added to his discomfiture by openly jeering at him. The Sufi's departure for Afghan territory places an entirely new complexion on the affairs in the Khyber.

General Willcocks has forthwith despatched back to Peshawar a battery of field artillery at Landi Kotal. There seems little chance of the Sufi returning, as he has been completely discredited. It is now possible for General Willcocks to tackle the Mohmands, who are now without friends on this side.

The Government of India has framed an ultimatum and is in honour bound to punish a defiance of it.

The enemy's casualties are about sixty, including three minor members of the mullah fraternity, killed by a shell from the field battery holding Powpow behind the Durand crest.

General Willcocks is still at Landi Kotal, but leaves for Peshawar at any moment. His return to Peshawar or Shabkader will necessarily depend an the events in Khyber region if the "lashkar" at Khargali dwindles away. There is no need, for the time being at any rate, for any reinforcement of the normal garrison. It appears that before the arrival of General Willcocks the "lashkars" in the neighbourhood of Landi Kotal Fort, the Talas post, a few hundred yards to the west, and the new lines about same distance to the east of Landi Kotal were all attacked at intervals from 10 o'clock on Friday night till 2-30 on Sunday afternoon. There were only two casualties on our side—one man at the Talas post, and one man in the Michni-Kandao blockhouse slightly wounded. The enemy must have suffered severely, though no reliable statistics are yet available as to the exact losses. Two more brigades are being mobilised.

SIMLA, MAY 6.

No military operations have taken place. All is quiet in Dir, Swat and Bajaur. No hostile Mohmands were visible this morning on the line, Michni to Abazai. The Gandab, Halimzai and Pindiali "jirgas" came to Shankargarh on the 4th May and were told that they could not be dealt with as they were not representative of the Mohmand tribe. They have departed to endeavour to bring in the absentee sections. Hostile mullas are still in Mohmand country, but their following has dwidled down to a few Shaikhs in each case. The Zakka Khels have remained staunch in the face of extravagant promises made to them by the mullas. The Sufi Sahib has returned to Afghanistan and the "lashkar" which had assembled in Bazar has dispersed, and there are now no members of any hostile "lashkar" within the limits of the Khyber Agency.

THE KHAN OF KALAT.

ARRIVAL AT QUETTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MAY 6.

His Highness the Khan of Kalat arrived at Quetta to-day at 5-52 p.m. by special train under a salute of eleven guns. He has come on an official visit, and was met at the railway station by Major Benn, Political Agent, Kalat, and Captain Tucker, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan. A guard-of-honour was furnished by the 128th Pioneers. He was escorted to his residence in company with Major Benn and Captain Tucker under an escort provided by the 7th Hariana Lancers.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

Two Thousand Guineas.

RESULTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 6.

The race for the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes was run at Newmarket this afternoon, with the following result :—

Norman III	1
Sir Archibald	2
White Eagle	3

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

THE DERBY.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The following is the latest betting on the Derby:—

7 to 2 Perrier.
100 to 12 Mountain Apple.
100 to 8 Royal Realm.

MR. JUSTICE BODDAM.

Farewell Entertainment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 6.

A grand entertainment was given in honour of Mr. Justice Boddam yesterday in the South Indian Athletic Association grounds. A very large and distinguished assembly met in the Moore Pavilion. Addresses were read on behalf of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the South Indian Athletic Association.

Sir Arnold White, Chief Justice, unveiled a portrait of Mr. Justice Boddam and made a suitable speech.

Mr. Justice Boddam having replied, a varied programme, including a pyrotechnic display, was gone through.

"THEN it is a difference of opinion among experts," remarked a Member of the Coast Erosion Commission to a witness. "We had only one expert," the witness replied. "I am not an expert. I am a practical man."

WOLVERHAMPTON BYE-ELECTION.

MAJORITY OF EIGHT.

Severe Blow to Government.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 6.

The bye-election in the Wolverhampton (East) Division to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Sir Henry Fowler to the Peerage has resulted as follows :—

Mr. Thorne (Liberal)	4514
Mr. Amery (Conservative)	4506
Liberal Majority	8

The "Daily News" admits that this narrow majority is one of the severest blows which the Government has sustained since the tide began to turn. It is inexplicable, save by a frank confession that Tariff Reform is a growing force.

CONFERENCE AT PRETORIA.

Colonial Constitution Wanted.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Conference which is being held at Pretoria of the Representatives from British Self-governing Colonies has accepted the principle of a closer union, and recommend Parliament to arrange a National Convention to frame a draft Constitution.

LONDON, MAY 6.

A telegram from Capetown states that the importance of the resolution in favour of closer union passed by the Conference of Self-governing Colonies at Pretoria, is universally recognized.

Opinion is somewhat divided, but the prevailing feeling is one of approbation.

GERMAN TRADE IN THE FAR EAST.

New Shipping Subsidy Reduced.

TRADE WAR WITH AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Reichstag has reduced the extra subsidy required by the Nord Deutsche Lloyd in the Far East to £11,500, eliminating the amount for a service between Singapore and New Guinea, despite Herr Dernberg urging that it was necessary to enable German goods to oust Australian competition in New Guinea.

THE SHIPBUILDING DISPUTE.

Mr. Churchill Attempts Another Settlement.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Mr. Winston Churchill left Dundee last evening to confer with the Labour representatives in London with a view to the settlement of the shipbuilding dispute.

A MILLIONAIRE'S WILL.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The will of the late financier and philanthropist, Mr. Bischoffscheim, has been proved at £1,613,388.

MR. MONCRIEFF'S MURDERER CAPTURED.

LONDON, MAY 5

The Sheikh who murdered Mr. Scott-Moncrieff has been captured.

BRITAIN AND SIAM.

British Subjects' Interests Safeguarded.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Sir Edward Grey, in reply to a question by Mr. Rees, says that the modification of the status of British subjects in Siam with provisions to safeguard their interests, forms part of the proposals under consideration.

STOCK EXCHANGE DEPRESSION.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Owing to the prevailing depression two hundred stockbrokers are not reviving their membership of the London Stock Exchange.

THE DHULEEP SINGH BANKRUPTCY.

A Composition Effected.

LONDON, MAY 6.

An order in Bankruptcy annuls the Dhuleep Singh bankruptcy and approves of the payment of a composition of ten shillings.

LADY MINTO.

Received by the King.

LONDON, MAY 6.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra received Lady Minto at Buckingham Palace prior to her departure for India.

"VISCOUNT MORLEY OF BLACKBURN."

INDIAN SECRETARY'S NEW TITLE.

Some Curious Peerage Facts.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 5.

Mr. Morley took his seat in the House of Lords this evening as Viscount Morley of Blackburn.

On April 13th, when Reuter wired to India the information that Mr. Morley would continue to represent India in Mr. Asquith's Government, but in the Upper Chamber instead of in the Commons, we, in common with the Home Press, indulged in some curious speculations as to what title Mr. Morley would take; and surmised that he would go to Blackburn, his birthplace, and where his childhood's days were passed, for a title, there being one precedent for this course, that of Field Marshal Lord Grenfell *of Kilvey*, the latter being the Welsh village where the General resided in infancy, but with which he never had any other connection whatever.

The universal astonishment at the acceptance of a Peerage by the statesman who, throughout his political career of a quarter of a century, has been the sworn enemy of the House of Lords, aroused immense interest in Mr. Morley's new honour. The fact that there are already an Earldom of Morley; a Barony of de Manley; and claimants—and vigorous ones—to the extinct De Morley Peerage, made the selection of a title by the Secretary for India exceptionally difficult; and nearly all the important London and provincial papers commented upon the fact. Most, of course, did so because it looked as if Mr. Morley would be compelled to disguise himself beneath a sonorous territorial title, instead of being able to follow the example of Lord Brougham, and followed by Lords Cross, Peel, Goschen, James, Ridley, Ritchie, and other peers whose honours were won in politics, of simply being known in the Lords by his surname. However, Mr. Morley has got over the difficulty with easy grace and still retains his surname in his new title. It may be mentioned that a peer, even if he desires to retain his surname on elevation to the Upper Chamber, must add to it the name of some county, town or village with which he has been associated. Thus, when it happens that there are two peers of the same surname, confusion is saved by the addition to the last created title of the place from which the dignity is supposed to be derived. On April 13th "Arley" in these columns anticipated the taking of this course by Mr. Morley; an anticipation which has been realised. Of the last hundred and fifty peerages created only four have found it necessary to follow this principle, viz :—Baroness Macdonald *of Earnscliffe*, to distinguish her from Lady Macdonald of the Isles, and from the older Macdonald Peerage; Lord Curzon *of Kedleston*, to distinguish him from Viscount Curzon, son and heir of Earl Howe; Lord Amherst *of Hackney*, to distinguish him from Earl Amherst; and Lord Courtenay *of Penwith* to distinguish him from Viscount Courtenay, son and heir of the Earl of Devon.

The following were "Arley's" speculations three weeks ago as to the course Mr. Morley would adopt in selecting a title :—

'There will be no objections to whatever territorial title Mr. Morley takes unless he infringes the rights of an individual—if only for the fact that he is the first statesman who has controlled India's affairs who, by universal consent, has been always in the right. As to the titles open to him, he might become "Lord Morley of Montrose," which is pretty, alliterative, and singularly appropriate. The Duke of Montrose might raise an objection, but as it was considered when Mr. Leonard Courtenay was coroneted two years ago that the adding of "of Penwith" to his name saved Lord Courtenay "of Penwith" from being confused with Viscount Courtenay, Lord Devon's heir, the same principle might be evoked on behalf of Mr. Morley.

The new peer would not be unpopular as Lord Blackburn, if only for his brother's sake, for no more popular man ever lived in the Lancashire town than Dr. Edward Morley, J. P., who, besides being a remarkable athlete and swimmer, was from his earliest years a leading supporter and vice-president of the Football Association. He never missed the English and Scottish matches and final ties since their institution. The new peer's childhood was spent at Blackburn; so that his connection with that town would be a far greater justification for its adoption as a title than the Irish peerage conferred upon Lord Curzon, who never had the remotest connection with the Green Isle.'

Mr. Morley must henceforth be known as "Lord Morley of Blackburn." And his voice, Anglo-Indians will hope, will long be heard in the Lords. If the signs of the times are a guide, Mr. Asquith will not be long in joining Lord Morley of Blackburn, in the Peers House; and it is therefore peculiarly interesting to note that if Mr. Asquith follows the new peer's example, and takes a title from his birthplace, there will be *another Viscount Morley*, for Mr. Asquith was born at Morley in Yorkshire.

AN inquest has been held at Peas Pottage, near Haywards Heath, concerning the death of a recluse named Robert Tester, whose peculiarities of disposition caused a good deal of gossip among the villagers. After his death hundreds of tails of rats were found in bundles in various parts of his house, as well as the dates when the vermin were killed. His clothes were also kept in bundles, and labelled either new or mended. In his early days, it is stated, he was disappointed in love, and that was probably the start of his brain trouble. He had quarrelled with his family, and lived alone. The jury's verdict was in accordance with the medical evidence, to the effect that he died through a blood vessel bursting.

THE sum of £40 has been awarded as compensation to Mr. Smith, a farmer in the Mohill district, co. Leitrim, whose twenty-ton haystack was burned to the ground on the night of his daughter's marriage. The house was visited by a gang of men dressed in straw and otherwise disguised in accordance with a peasant custom regarded as an omen of luck and happiness. The host entertained the "mummers," and so well did they partake of the good cheer provided that the festival became a drunken orgie, during which the straw "bhoys" attacked the assembled guests and broke up the party the women scattering in all directions. After the disguised party left the house they knocked down garden walls and hurled stones at the doors and windows. Then the haystack was set alight, and the men danced around it.

ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

MR. MITRA ON VERNACULAR PRESS.

The Midnapore Arrests.

CHANDERNAGORE AS REFUGE.

NATURE OF THE BOMBS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 6.

In an article in the "Pall Mall Gazette," Mr. Mitra insists, until effective measures are taken to control the vernacular press, on the difficulty of maintaining order, which will assuredly increase.

No Government, however upright, he says, can stand continual vilification. Either the Government must subsidise half a dozen vernacular papers to contradict the lies, or it must regulate the factories of lies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

A special correspondent of the "Statesman" at Mozufferpore says that of the two bombs fired at Mrs. Kennedy's carriage, one was by Khuderam Bose and the other smaller one by the man who committed suicide.

Regarding the trial of the men arrested in Calcutta and in the suburbs, it is possible that a Special Magistrate will be appointed to dispose of the usual preliminary investigations, before committing such of the men against whom *prima facie* cases are made out to the Calcutta High Court Sessions. In the meantime, the Police investigations are by no means complete, and much depends on what happens during the next few days.

Among those arrested by the Police, in connection with the manufacture of the bombs, are one or two boys, 18 or 19 years of age, disguised as *Sanyasis*, who were proceeding to Chandernagore. They were walking along the Grand Trunk road, yesterday morning, when they were apprehended by the Howrah District Police and brought down to Calcutta, and lodged in the Lall Bazar lock-up. They have made certain statements, and inquiries are being instituted by both the Howrah and Calcutta Police to verify these statements.

It is understood that the Serampore prisoner will be tried for alleged complicity in the Manicktollah gangs conspiracy, and then handed over to the French authorities for trial, for bomb-throwing at Chandernagore.

Major Smallwood, Inspector-General of Explosive's examination of the bombs shows them to be composed of six parts of picric acid, completed with dynamite. One bomb he examined contained 24 spikes, sharpened at both ends.

LATER.

The two *Sanyasi* lads who were arrested at Howrah were released this morning by the Commissioner of Police, as being innocent. It is said that two men, Bengalis, were arrested at Mozufferpore yesterday, and that other anarchists are still in that station.

Major Smallwood's examinations show that some of the shells were designed not only for assasination, but to wreck buildings.

Plans were found by the police of several places which were marked for destruction. Efforts are being made, through information afforded by seized documents, to trace donors or sellers of various revolvers and other firearms found in the anarchists' possession. An endeavour is also being made to follow up clues afforded by moneyed sympathisers with revolutionaries, to whose alleged insistence that they must do something the recent outrages may in a great measure be traced, if confessions of the prisoners are believed.

At a special municipal meeting to-day, the Hon'ble Mr. Radha Charan Pal and the Hon'ble Mr. Sita Nath Roy made speeches expressing horror at the Mozufferpore outrage and sympathising with Mr. Kennedy.

A thorough search of the Manicktola garden and tank was made to-day, divers and drags being used for the purpose. The result is not yet disclosed.

The Magisterial inquiry into the bomb case begins at Mozufferpore on the 12th instant, when it is expected that important facts will be elicited.

SIMLA, MAY 6.

The police appear to be at last upon the track of those who attempted to murder Mr. Allen at Goalundo, and I learn that a man has been arrested charged with firing the shot.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Pardon the liberty I am taking with your valuable time and a small space for this letter in your esteemed paper. My object is to ask whether the Government of India or the authority in power in connection with the bomb outrage will accept the humble suggestion. From what has transpired, there is no shadow of doubt that these Bengali youths have developed a passion for blood thirstiness; and to gratify their desire I would humbly suggest that the Government of India should arm them and send them to the front to fight the "Mohmand", the enemy of their country, instead of destroying the innocent lives of their patrons and benefactors. They can never have better opportunity than this to drink human blood to their fill. If this were to be done, I have no hesitation in saying that after this no Bengali will handle a revolver in his life again.—Yours, &c.

TURKO-INDIAN.

WEARING a fur overcoat, a secretary of the Turkish Embassy went into the Café de la Paix, Paris, one cold evening, and removed his wrap. When he afterwards got up to go, his coat had disappeared, and he was obliged, the "Telegraph" says, to leave without it. He sent in the following bill to the proprietor of the café :—

Value of fur coat	£100
Dentist's fees	24
Damages	36
Total	£160

The explanation of the second item is that the Secretary had a delicate tooth. He caught cold in it when he left the café without any overcoat, and had to see a dentist. The proprietor of the café resists the claim, which has now been brought into the courts.

INDIAN RAILWAY POLICY.

Bengal Chamber's Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

Apropos of the speeches made by Sir Ernest Cable and Mr. McMorran, at the last annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the subject of Indian Railway Policy, the Committee of the Bengal Chamber are circularising members, with a view to ascertain their opinion on the points at issue, which are, whether (*a*) the existing methods of constructing and working Indian railways should be continued, and (*b*) if not, should the State take over, in due course, the working of all existing lines, and construct and work all new lines, or should all existing lines be leased to companies to work, and new lines be constructed and worked by Guaranteed and Assisted Companies?

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Thursday, 7 May.

With the concurrence of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Government of India have approved of the grant of combined leave up to the 15th December, to the Officers who were prevented from proceeding on leave owing to the operations in the Bazaar Valley.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to:—Captain R. St. J. Gillespies, R.E., No. 2 Coy., I.S.M. Corps, from the 17th August to the 15th October, Lieut. A. C. Trench, R. E., No. 2 Coy., I. S. M. Corps, from the 1st June to the 30th July.

Under instructions from the Principal Medical Officer, 6th Poona Division, Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. B. Robinson, R.A.M.C., Officiating Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Brigade, is authorised to proceed to Poona on the 8th instant. He will visit Khandalla on his way back to Bombay.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, MAY 6.—2nd-Lt. Solano, 2nd. Worcester Regt., from Ahmednagar.
Lt.-Col. Bull, I.M.S., from Ahmednagar.
Lieut. Warren, R.H.A., from Ceylon.

BOMBAY—DEPARTURES, MAY 6.—Lieut.-Montefior, 110th Mahratta L. I., to Ahmednagar.
Lt.-Col. Bull, I.M.S., to Mahableshwar.
Lieut. Warren, R.H.A., to Mhow.

SIMLA, MAY 6.

It has been decided that the concession of free passage by rail to and from their homes to short-leave men is applicable to all native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Native Army of all classes, whether authorised for a particular unit or not, provided that they are stationed 800 miles or more from the recruiting centre of their class and subject to the limit of 20 per cent. per annum of the men of any class eligible for the concession.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Many Killed and Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 6.

A serious accident is reported on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Delhi Branch. Early this morning, two passenger trains—No. 23 up and No. 36 down—collided about three miles from Ghaziabad. The staff of both engines and many passengers are said to have been killed and several seriously injured. Full particulars are not yet to hand. A departmental enquiry will be held at Ghaziabad to-morrow morning.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

The Sunday Question.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 6.

With one exception, the Punjab Chamber of Commerce practically agrees with the proposed limitation of telegraph work on Sundays. The Chamber does not see eye to eye with the Department of Commerce and Industry in the proposal regarding the non-acceptance of deferred messages on Sundays. It is considered essential that all classes should be received as usual. Among the suggestions that the Chamber puts forth is one that all the offices opened for two hours in the morning should also be opened for two hours in the evening, from 6 to 8 p. m., and not only the important ones, as arranged in the Government proposal.

WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

Heavy Damages Claimed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 6.

The suit filed by S. Velayudam Pillay, late Manager of the office of the Registrar of the University of Madras, against the University of Madras, to recover Rs. 15,000, as damages for wrongful dismissal from appointment, stood posted yesterday for settlement of issues on the original side of the High Court before Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair. His Lordship observed he was on the Committee of the Senate which had dealt with this matter and the matter should be posted before another Judge. His Lordship asked the Registrar to obtain his Lordship the Chief Justice's orders as to the Judge before whom the suit should be posted.

The following notice has been displayed at Croydon: "Why pay rent when you can hire a horse, man, and a dark night for 1s. 6d. per hour? Night removals, without disturbing your neighbours a speciality."

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE INFAMOUS OUTRAGE. THE horrible atrocity at Muzafferpore is execrated by all classes in India, except, perhaps, the irreconcileables. There is every likelihood of the culprits being brought to book, though it will always be a matter for regret that even the extreme penalty of the law will fall short of the enormity of their crime, resulting in the death, amidst most painful circumstances, of two innocent ladies, mother and daughter, and a syce. The country, as represented by its publicists and politicians of all shades of opinion and all degrees of political fervour, has a solemn duty to perform, a duty which they owe to themselves, no more than they owe to Government, namely, to express in emphatic and unmistakeable language their horror and execration of an outrage revolting to the elementary sense of humanity. The Revolutionaries are too blind to see that the demon they are raising by means of their perfidious and inflammatory agitation, may, in the fulness of time, overwhelm themselves in a ghastly ruin. They love to talk of the French Revolution. But if they were to read its lessons aright, they will take warning from it, and desist from the campaign of calumny which, by provoking a sanguinary spirit in others, must end by recoiling on their own heads. The discovery by the police of dens of anarchists, where bombs and other infernal machines were prepared and secreted, and of a number of men suspected of being implicated in the business, has come upon the general public as a startling revelation. It appears that there is a deep-laid conspiracy, an infamous organization with its ramifications, probably extending over a wide area, and the police having succeeded in getting at the clue; it will be the earnest prayer of all honest citizens that the whole gang will be unearthed, with all their deadly machinery and paraphernalia. Science having placed a terrible weapon in the hands of anarchists, it is time that all civilized governments should combine and agree as to a common course for their destruction. As the enemies of society, they should be placed outside the pale and protection of the law, and should be exterminated as pests and vermin. I do not know if it would not be perfectly right that the very manufacture of bombs and their possession should be made a capital offence.

THE END OF IT ALL. I have never made light, for my part, of the potentialities of the seditious and revolutionary propaganda, which is so active in spreading a spirit of dangerous discontent among the people in certain parts of India and which, if allowed to continue unchecked, is likely to extend over a wide area, and make a sensible addition to the difficulties of Government in coping with it. When I first drew attention, about a year and a half ago, to the signs and portents which were visible in the fierce diatribes and open sedition raging rampant at the time, I was held in some quarters as a pessimist. Would to God I were! But I am afraid my deductions from all that I have read and seen and heard are not more gloomy than are warranted by facts. Look at the wanton attacks upon stray Europeans, and undisguised hatred manifested towards them. Call to mind the throwing of stones at the motor of the Viceroy a short distance from Calcutta, and note the fact that Lord Minto has done nothing to provoke such an outrage, but has rather by words and deeds given evidence of a kindly and generous feeling towards India and her people. But such incidents are of little account before the plot to derail the train by which Sir Andrew Fraser was travelling, the shooting at the missionary and the Collector in Bengal, the attempted assassination of the Mayor of Chandernagore, the racial riots here and there and, surpassing all in wickedness, the diabolical deed at Muzafferpore. The worst danger lies, however, in covert acts of sedition, in endeavours to seduce the ignorant multitude from their allegiance, and to tamper with the fidelity of the native soldiery. Preachers are said to be moving about, many in the harmless guise of Sadhoos instilling poison in the minds of the masses. Inflammatory leaflets, of which you published a sample last week, are sent out from unknown presses by unknown hands, and the Postal Department is made the unconscious vehicle for their distribution broadcast. The influence of the baser section of the Indian press is steadily on the increase. It has already touched the fringe of the masses, with whom the printed word is as Gospel truth. With these evidences before me, I cannot subscribe to the comfortable creed that the unrest, as it is styled, is fast subsiding. The latest authoritative opinion to that effect I have come across in Mr. J. D. Rees' book, "Real India." But so far as I can see and judge, the endeavours made by the disaffected to undermine the loyalty of the millions, and to turn their passive contentment and obedience into a spirit of revolt, are steady and unremitting, and the organizations for disseminating disaffection are becoming more audacious and more efficacious. A few years ago, the vapourings of silly journalists and orators might have been disregarded as idle rhodomontade, leading to nothing in particular. There is now a dogged and persistent attempt to turn words into deeds, to preach the doctrine of passive resistance as a preliminary to open rebellion, with the set purpose of making the government of the country impossible. It was only an axiomatic truth uttered by Lord Lawrence that the strongest security of the British rule lay in the contentment, if not the attachment, of the masses, and it is the masses whom the disaffected are endeavouring to reach.

STRONG MEASURES AND GENEROUS TREATMENT. I do not say, for a moment, that the situation at present is grave or perilous; but from all evidence, it betrays a tendency to assume dangerous proportions. The Government will always be strong enough to meet any emergency, but what I am pleading for is that the forces of disorder and destruction should be met with firmness and vigour. They must be opposed by strong repressive measures. But these alone will not suffice, nor will they go to the root of the evil. It can be counteracted by wise statesmanship on the part of the Government, by a more civil and considerate bearing on the part of Europeans, officials and others, towards natives, and by the spread of sane and healthy ideas among the masses on the part of their leaders and by their efforts for the betterment of the people by strictly constitutional means. Our popular representatives are constantly urging the reduction of the military expenditure, while the demented demagogues are furnishing the Government with the strongest argument against it!

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION—A FAIR PROPOSAL. The question of Asiatic immigration is often dealt with from an extreme point of view by both the contending parties. Mr. Richard Jebb is at the antipodes of the Indian opinion and sentiment on the subject. In a lecture delivered by him at the Society of Arts he maintained that the colonists have every right to treat their dominions as white man's land and frame laws for the exclusion of Asiatics, and he further urged that it was perfectly right that orientals should be rigidly excluded. He would allow no preferential treatment to Indians on the ground of their being subjects of the same empire. He treats India as the Cinderella of the empire, or rather as an excrescence forming no part of the organic whole. The empire, he argues, is a congeries of nation-states, and India is not, in that sense, a part of the empire. Nothing is so easy as to frame a definition connoting the term "empire," and to exclude India from it, on the ground that it does not come within that definition. India is as much an integral portion of the empire as Australia, Canada or South Africa, and as such, its fortunes must affect the empire for good or evil. It is consoling to think that general opinion in England is decidedly in favour of the Indians, and that Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, who presided at the lecture, combated the arguments of Mr. Jebb with some warmth. The ex-Colonial Secretary showed a wider outlook and deeper sagacity when he observed that the colonists will not be able to have their own way in respect of their exclusive policy, for more than twenty or twenty-five years, and that after that period, they will be compelled by the pressure of circumstances to alter it. The best contribution that I have yet seen on this question comes from a few prominent Liberals, who have issued an appeal for the discussion of the whole problem at an Imperial Conference in which India should be invited to take part. It is a well-weighed, temperate document, in which the leading facts of the case are set forth without taking sides. "We proclaim in India," they say, "that all are equal under the British rule, and then our subjects find on going to certain colonies that this is not so. It may be best that the distinction of colour should be drawn, but it requires definite statement, so that we may not seem parties to a deception, and that all concerned may know it." It is perfectly natural that the colonists should refuse to throw their doors wide open, allowing themselves quietly to be swamped by Asiatics. It would not be right, from their point of view, if they did so. But while the colonists, with all other white people, can have free access to India, this country can fairly protest against the rigid exclusion of Indians from the colonies, and against their subjection to galling indignities, when they have settled there. If the whole subject were argued at an Imperial Council, if the representatives of various views and interests were brought face to face at a Round Table Conference, it is probable that the problem will be shorn of much of its bitterness and that a *via media* may be hit upon as a satisfactory solution. It may be arranged to admit Indians to the colonies in a certain limited proportion: a reasonable property and educational qualification may be laid down for the higher classes of Indians; labourers may be imported under indentures rendering their position and prospects clear to their mind before they leave their homes; and when Indians are allowed admission on these conditions, they should be held entitled to fair and humane treatment and to the ordinary rights of citizenship.

DION.

LATEST NEWS FROM LISBON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir—The mail brings me news from Lisbon up to 13th April. My correspondent (an English cavalry officer) was in the Punjab Commission as Police Superintendent—then served for his pension as Chief Constable of an English County—and for 20 years past has resided in Portugal partly as a large gentleman farmer and for some 15 years past as Vice-Consul for the U. S. America. He gives the following graphic account of the Election riots, which does not at all surprise me, but will interest your readers, with reference to the reforms which the Cable tells us are about to be inaugurated in unhappy little Portugal:—

"We have been having sanguinary work here over the Election. Nine or ten peaceable citizens shot down! Not a single 'rough' touched, though there were thousands of them marching, roaring and rioting in the thoroughfares! Lads of 20 to 22 years of age attacked harmless passengers, stoned the tramcars, and even hissed the Pope's Nuncio in his carriage! Not a single policeman attemptad to arrest one of the Hooligans. ... In fact the police made themselves scarce early in the day, and the cavalry patrols couldn't follow the rioters into the narrow lanes. One police sentry, however, stuck to his post and sentry-box at the Donna Maria Theatre, but the mob noting this solitary piece of police heroism, overturned him in his box which they smashed up, when the poor devil promptly took to his heels!

For two days and one night these ruffians held the streets—never meeting a cavalry charge, but bolting like rats down gullies. Yet, I vow that had I had 100 British constables armed only with staves I could easily have beaten back the ruffians and made many arrests, handing my prisoners to the cavalry patrol behind us. The rioters stopped from sheer exhaustion, and because the streets were empty and the shops barricaded. Then the cowardly police proceeded to run in some 300 or 400 persons against whom they had a spite, most of whom were peaceable shop-keepers who had locked themselves in their houses while the row was on, while the rest were not even in Lisbon while it was raging. The Municipal Guard almost openly sympathized with the rioters; those of them mounted would not charge; the City Police are cravens; the former should be disbanded, and the latter should have their revolvers and sword bayonet taken from them: and public buildings should be guarded, of course, by troops of the line.

The Commandant of the said Municipal Cavalry Guard having declared that he could trust his men in the open against the people, it was resolved that the City should be given over to military rule. Even then ruffians prevailed within a few yards of the infantry picquets!

Much chance the Cortes have of carrying out their boasted Fiscal, Police and other radical reforms—don't you think?"—Yours, etc.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

Matheran, May 2.

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 6.

The market is lifeless and shippers are waiting to see the new crop move more freely before touching any tonnage. There are no bookings to report this week, and the rates rated are more or less nominal.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardenshese gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers, Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DEFŒCATION OF THE SEWAGE —A PLAGUE DESTROYER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Major Tulloch, at page 44 of his second Report, describes a very simple but most potent Plague Destroyer which he and I have seen at work at Ealing. It is also a Portland Cement Producer—but, though it is very cheap, has apparently escaped the Corporators' eagle eyes. I quote as follows:—

"Portland Cement is known to be nothing more than a mixture of lime and clay—now, sewage contains a large quantity of clay, and also a large quantity of organic matter. Major-General Scott formerly of the Royal (Bombay) Engineers, throws into the Ealing sewers a solution of lime which mixes most intimately with the clay and the organic matter. The result is a substance containing all that is required for cement, and, mixed with it, is a sufficient quantity of fuel to enable it to burn in a kiln after it is once lighted. Thus, it will be seen that by using a certain quantity of lime, we get not only sufficient clay mixed with it, to form cement after calcination, but we save almost all the expense of fuel—the organic matter obtained from the sewage acting as fuel."

In Appendix (B) of the Report the Major supplies a full-explanation of the process, and gives, *in extenso*, the opinions of the most eminent chemists of the Seventies. These experts, who were examined and cross-examined before a Royal Commission *re* "River Pollution" and "Sewage Disposal," were Dr. Frankland, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry at the College of Chemistry.

Dr. A. Voelker, F.R.S., Consulting Engineer to the Royal Agricultural Society.

Dr. Odling, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution (at the Birmingham Sewage Commission).

Professor Abel, F.R.S., Chemist to the War Department, (before the Society of Arts).

Dr. Letheby, on the same occasion, and again before the Committee on the Birmingham Sewage Bill.

Mr. Rawlinson, C.B., Government Inspector.

Mr. Morgan, Manager of the Barking Sewage Farm.

Mr. Blackburn, Manager of the Aldershot Sewage Farm.

Mr. Hawksley, President of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

Mr. W. Hope, V.C., Lessee of the Romford Sewage Farm.

Mr. Bailey-Denton, of the Birmingham Corporation.

Mr. Bramwell, Vice-President of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, and Member of the Council of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

All these, even then eminent, experts concurred in the need for the precipitating of Sewage with (what is called) Milk of Lime.

Their advice—given nearly 40 years ago—was at once followed on a large scale at Birmingham, West Ham, Chester, Norwich, Tunstall, Hanley, and Darlington. Hundreds of towns and most large cities at Home and abroad have followed their advice since 1872.

Forty years have rolled by, but the Bombay Municipal Corporation—which should have led the phalanx of reformers, in virtue of its proud motto—has done nothing, and seems still to be ignorant of the A. B. C. of City Sanitation in this the most important matter affecting their City's welfare!

What hecatombs of human lives might have been saved in the past 40 years, had the Corporation done its obvious duty!

Let the Corporators now bestir themselves! let this splendid, rapidly growing city be speedily supplied with a continuous and abundant supply of good water; let the Love Grove nuisance be done away with; let the sewage be carried to Deonar or Coorla by suitable sewers, and be defœcated on its way to one Pumping Station where it shall be discharged into settling reservoirs, whence the harmless effluent water shall be utilized on the vast swamps N. E. of the City, whence the winds blow only for 10 days in the whole year. Let the residium of sludge be converted into cement. Let the conservancy of the City be improved as suggested in these papers, and the excrement be converted into poudrette. Then will present and future generations bless the Corporation, and forgive its past shortcomings.—Yours, etc.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

Matheran, May 4.

"THE B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL."

The Secretary begs to announce the following contributions towards the above named Hospital:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously announced ...	14,09,211	15	0
In memory of Pai Cooverbai and Mr. Cursetji...	1,001	0	0
From Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir Bomanji Petit in commemoration of their tin wedding 7th May 1908.	1,000	0	0
From the sum subscribed in the Othamna ceremony of the late Dr. Ruttonsha M. Mody from his brothers and relatives ...	400	0	0
A Zoroastrian...	200	0	0
Mr. N. N. Saber	100	0	0
In memory of his dear mother Bai Maneckbai D. Motivala from her son Cursetji...	100	0	0
Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan ...	100	0	0
Mr. Dadabhoy M. Jejeebhoy (3rd contribution) ...	30	15	5
In memory of my late father Mr. Cooverji Framji Mistry and mother Bai Navazbai... ...	25	0	0
Bandekhoda	15	0	0
A Zoroastrian	10	0	0
Total Rs...	14,12,193	14	5

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 25th April.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 25th April 08.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Rs Section	3,07,627	6,36,695	15,434	9,49,756
I M P system ..	77,929	1,52,775	6,113	2,36,817
A D C Rs ..	13,270	11,864	127	25,263
Baran-Kotah Ry ..	.....	157	....	157
Total...	3,98,826	7,91,493	21,674	12,11,993
Actuals for corresponding week ending 27th April '07.				
G I P R Section...	3,10,723	8,57,462	22,333	11,90,518
I M P system...	78,423	2,21,845	6,112	3,06,380
A D C Rs ...	22,588	11,112	178	33,878
Baran Kotah Ry...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...	4,11,734	10,90,419	28,623	15,30,776
Increase or Decrease: G I P R...	— 3,096	— 2,20,767	— 6,899	— 2,40,762
I M R...	— 494	— 69,070	+ 1	— 69,563
A D C R...	— 9,318	+ 754	— 51	— 8,615
Baran-Kotah Ry	.....	+ 157	.....	+ 157

NOTE—Corrected with Audited figures up to 31st March 1903.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc. sell it.

THE BOY KING OF PORTUGAL.

Dom Manuel the Second at Home.

The boy King of Portugal is "the Celebrity at Home" in the 'World' of April 8th.

The circumstances in which his Majesty Dom Manoel II. has ascended the throne of his ancestors are of such a character as to have brought out the chivalry of all the subjects of the Portuguese Crown; and the personality of the new ruler is of deep interest at the present juncture. The King was born on November 15, 1889, so that he had just attained his legal majority when the tragedy of February 1st turned a midshipman into a monarch in the space of a few short minutes. In the few weeks of his reign Dom Manoel seems to have gained a couple of years from every point of view. In the old Palacio das Necessidades, a long, old-fashioned Royal residence only two storeys in height, of which the facade of the Royal Chapel forms the most important feature, the young King is daily giving audience not only to deputations from public bodies and to the statesmen of the realm, but also to prominent persons of other nationalities, all of whom are astonished at his speeches, so full of good sense and eloquence, which compel the admiration of his listeners.

The King's appearance has much changed, and traces of deep sorrow are visible on his features. To those who have known him for a long time he seems to be quite another person, and he thinks and acts no longer like a boy. His Majesty spends his spare time in reading and consulting with the most experienced statesmen of the country, with a view to qualifying himself as speedily as possible for the duties of kingship, which have been so cruelly thrust upon him; and all who are being received in audience are not only astonished at the correct and impressive attitude by which he gains the sympathy of everyone, but come away with the conviction that there is a man on the throne of Portugal the first page of whose history augurs well for the happiness and welfare of his country.

The education of Dom Manoel and his brother, Dom Luiz, was very carefully superintended by both their father and mother; her Majesty the Queen has been particularly devoted, in her maternal love and affection, to the education of the Princes, and has set an example which might well be followed by all mothers. The present monarch, who has been for some time studying for the Naval School, was intended to enter it, with a number of his fellow-pupils who are to serve in the Royal Navy, at the end of the present year's training. Besides these special studies, other branches of education were carefully developed by Herr F. Kerausch, his private tutor, who came from Austria to teach the two Royal brothers. Dom Luiz and Dom Manoel lived secluded from the State life of the Court, and their school-room was a very plain and simple abode, untouched with the gilded decorations of the Royal apartments. Here they both followed a very simple "regime" as regards both study and living. There was a difference of three years in the ages of the Princes, so that it is difficult to establish any comparison in the development of their intellectual capacities. They were both taught physical exercises by professors of the modern school. Dom Manoel is remarkable for his talent for music, and plays the piano extremely well for one of his age. Until the occurrence of the recent tragic events his disposition was a very gay one, and while firm and decided in his manner, he did not fail to give the impression of both intelligence and dignity, although at the same time those in close touch with him considered him rather nervous, and his ambition to distinguish himself in his work was (at the approach of his examinations) sometimes carried too far. To sum up his character in a few words, one may honestly say that it is the result of the healthy, good, and affectionate surroundings in which he has been brought up.

The King, since his accession, has shown that he never forgets the duties of his position; and the simplicity of his personality has a peculiar distinction, in that he realises in a remarkable manner for one so young that it is he who must lead in the future development and elevation of his country. Dom Manoel made his first appearance in public less than a year ago, when the recruits took the oath of allegiance to the Crown. He bore the national flag at the head of the division of midshipmen; and it was remarked that in the evolutions which they had to go through he did his duty as a well-disciplined soldier, and made an excellent impression. The King takes great interest in all who are in attendance on him; his kindness to them is very marked and always expressed with eagerness. There is no man in Portugal who is a more thorough patriot.

Every year at the Epiphany it has been the custom of the Royal Family to go to Villa Vicosa, when the Princes had their New Year's holidays; but this year, as their Majesties remained there a few days longer than usual, Dom Manoel returned to Lisbon with his tutor to continue his studies in the capital. On the fatal Saturday he left his books and went to the landing-stage in Black Horse Square to greet his father, mother, and brother. The tragedy which followed is too well known to be recounted in detail here. Within five minutes the midshipman was King of Portugal, and wounded by a bullet which only the bravery of the Queen-Mother, who struck the assassin with her bouquet as he fired, caused to deviate and strike him in the hand instead of the heart.

It is very satisfactory to see how the tragic event, which deprived Portugal of its King and of the hair to the throne at the same moment, has caused all the parties of law and order to rally round Dom Manoel II. The political situation existing in Portugal is somewhat extraordinary. In countries like our own there is a clearly-defined line between those who support the monarchy and those who, dissatisfied with the existing 'regime,' might wish to overturn it with a view to the establishment of a Republic. But Portugal is one of those States in which, in addition to the reigning family, there is a Legitimist party, which supports the claims to the Crown of another branch of the Royal House.

The circumstances in which this state of affairs has arisen merit some attention. King Joao the Sixth, who reigned from 1816 until 1826, left two sons, Dom Pedro and Dom Miguel. On the death of King Joao his younger son, Dom Miguel, was declared King by the Cortes, his elder brother, Dom Pedro, having already proclaimed himself Emperor of Brazil, which he had made independent of Portugal. Dom Miguel the First reigned until 1834, when a successful Revolution drove him from the Throne. Dom Pedro, in the meantime, had renounced his rights to the Crown of Portugal in favour of his eldest daughter, Dona Maria da Gloria, who reigned until her death in 1853. She married Ferdinand, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the present Sovereign is lineally descended from them.

From this short genealogical exposition it will therefore be seen that the present Pretender to the Throne of Portugal has considerable points in his favour; but it must be noted, to his credit, that he has always resolutely refused to lend his name to any insurrectionary movement, declaring that he would never attempt to become King unless invited to do so by the Cortes. This declaration, be it said to his honour, he emphatically repeated on the occasion of the recent tragedy. It may therefore safely be asserted that, as far as the party of Dom Miguel goes, the present King has nothing to fear that is likely to hamper him in his useful and honest endeavours for the political regeneration of his country, or in his desire to restore Portugal to some measure of her former prosperity and greatness. What the young King may have to fear from the Republican party is more open to speculation; but with the restored freedom of the Press, and the summoning of the Cortes for this month, it does not look as if any immediate danger is looming on the political horizon. A Dictatorship and a gagged Press, both of which have recently prevailed in Portugal, were bound to produce a ferment in the more irresponsible circles of public life, and it is to be hoped that this political upheaval will be appeased in a relatively short time by a Government of honest men, with absolute liberty for everyone to express his lawful opinions within the limits of the Constitution.

Portugal and England are old allies; their Sovereigns are closely related, both having a common descent from the House of Saxe-Coburg Gotha; and in taking up the heavy burden which destiny has laid upon him, Dom Manoel has the most cordial sympathy and good wishes of the English people, as well as of the nation which he has been so suddenly and tragically called upon to rule.

RAYLEIGH, THE GREAT SCIENTIST.

"In electing Lord Rayleigh to be her new Chancellor, in succession to the Duke of Devonshire, Cambridge University confers the highest honour at her disposal upon one of her most distinguished sons—certainly, now that Sir George Stokes and Lord Kelvin are no longer with us, her most distinguished living representative in the field of physical science," says the "Times."

"Lord Rayleigh was the Senior Wrangler of his year, and, like the seventh Duke of Devonshire, first Smith's prizeman, and his success was followed in 1866 by election to a Fellowship at his college, Trinity, which, however, he had to vacate in 1871 on his marriage with a sister of Mr. Balfour. He began to contribute original papers to scientific periodicals in 1869, and soon made himself such a reputation that on Clerk Maxwell's premature death in 1879 he was chosen to succeed him as professor of experimental physics at Cambridge. He did not hold this position for very long—only five years—but in that time, in addition to much research, he applied himself to the reorganisation of the teaching and practical work in his department, one result of his efforts being seen in the considerable increase in the number of men who entered for the Natural Science Tripos in 1884 as compared with 1879.

"In 1887 he was elected professor of natural philosophy at the Royal Institution, in succession to Tyndall, and thus the important experimental resources of the home of Davy and Faraday were put at his disposal, in addition to those of his private laboratory at Terling Place, his seat in Essex. This position he retained till 1905, when he reached the highest honour to which a man of science can aspire in this country, the presidency of the Royal Society. The year before he had been awarded the Nobel Prize for physics, and he was one of the select few admitted to the English Order of Merit instituted by King Edward at his Coronation.

"To the ordinary man Lord Rayleigh is probably best known as the discoverer of the inert gas argon, the definite existence of which he announced, jointly with Sir William Ramsay, to the British Association at its Oxford meeting in 1894, although it had in all likelihood been actually obtained by Henry Cavendish more than a century previously. But this discovery, striking though it was, is by no means the most remarkable of Lord Rayleigh's achievements, and is not even a very important part of the foundations upon which his scientific reputation rests. Indeed, if he had never made it, his fame would not have been less than it is now. Yet it affords an excellent illustration of two characteristics which mark his scientific work.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

"One is his caution in taking nothing for granted, which has led on more than one occasion to his exercising a disturbing influence in connection with matters that have been supposed to be perfectly well known and generally accepted as established facts. For many years chemists had been comfortably reposing in the belief that they had fully ascertained the composition of the atmosphere, until he showed them that another element, of which they had taken no account, was present in it to the not inconsiderable extent of about one per cent. It was soon found, too, that argon is associated with four previously unrecognised companions, and thus its discovery meant the addition of an entirely new and interesting group of gaseous substances to those already on the list of the elements. In the second place, the isolation of argon illustrates the extreme accuracy and carefulness of his work. The existence of argon was detected solely through exact weighing.

"Wishing to test the so-called law of Prout that the atomic weights of the other elements are exact multiples of that of hydrogen, Lord Rayleigh undertook a long and laborious redetermination of the densities of the principal gaseous elements. When he came to nitrogen he found that a given volume of what was supposed to be the pure gas persistently weighed more when it had been extracted from the atmosphere than when it had been prepared by chemical means from some compound which contained it. The different was not great, but it was greater than could be explained by any errors that were possible under the conditions in which the experiments had been carried out; and finally it became evident that one kind of nitrogen contained something, of different density, which was absent in the other.

"This conclusion having been reached by Lord Rayleigh, the next step was to isolate the impurity which caused the difference. This task was effected by removing the true nitrogen, Lord Rayleigh submitting the mixed gases with the addition of oxygen to the action of the electric discharge over weak alkali, while Sir William Ramsay, absorbed the nitrogen by means of heated magnesium. The residue left by both methods was argon.

"In this research there was no room for the application of mathematics; it was merely a matter of delicate manipulation and accurate measurement. But it is as a mathematical physicist that Lord Rayleigh excels; for that reason his work must largely remain caviare to the general, and his eminence can be fully appreciated only by physicists having a similar equipment. His mathematical powers are of the highest order; but they are strictly his servant, never his master, and there is an economy in their application which partially accounts for the refinement and elegance of expression noticeable in his mathematical treatment.

"Everywhere his results are checked by wide knowledge and deep insight, and by consummate experimental skill. There is scarcely any branch of physics at which he has not worked. His treatise on sound at once attained the position of a standard, and his article on the wave theory in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' is an acknowledged masterpiece of lucid if compressed exposition. But his name is not associated with any wide original generalisations; his part had rather been to point out and frequently to remove difficulties which have been glozed over or imperfectly realised by earlier investigators, to bring light into the dark places of established theories, to fill up gaps in knowledge and give the final polish."

THE SAVING OF DAYLIGHT.

[BY A SCEPTIC.]

The scheme for giving us more light hours, or for gently persuading us to take greater advantage of the sun, is most ingenious. I respect the man who thought of it. I admire the energy of those who advocate it. I envy the complaisance of members of Parliament who allowed a Bill embodying the proposals to pass its second reading. My attitude towards the theory is one of humble reverence, of a rather staggered appreciation, of devotion such as is due to a high and noble ideal.

To deny that we have grown into a base artificial habit of discord with the sun would be as impossible to an honest man as it would be absurd to a truly intelligent man. Hours after the dawn we crawl lazily from our beds to begin a day from which the freshness has already worn. Hours after the sun has gone to rest, leaving darkness which is the ally of chaos to brood over the earth, we persist in steadily working or taking our amusement. Sillier than the beasts of the field and the birds of the air, we can be compared to nothing save that tamed, ruined creature the household cat, which sleeps and becomes active at the most inappropriate moments, either from natural depravity in its constitution or owing to the example which man, its master, has set it.

A perfectly wise man or an absolutely sagacious cat would rise and retire with the sun. Everything the savers of daylight say on this point is correct. Their arguments are incontrovertible. Man would receive a supreme blessing if he could bring himself to work and play in the daylight. Let him begin his tasks early, and he would finish betimes; then a good part of the golden hours would be left at his disposal to take his walks abroad, to play his games, to put into his body the health and strength that come of physical exercise.

If man were not a nature, or rather an artificially developed, idiot, he would have recognised and acted upon the force of this reasoning long ago.

Being what he is, he has for many centuries ignored the guiding hand of the sun, and become a creature dependent on gas and electric light, a creature in love with darkness. While the sun beams man snores: when the sun neglects to beam man begins to enjoy himself.

A sceptic I am not on the advantage of living in harmony with the luminous spirit of the universe. What I doubt is whether a process which has been going on for centuries can be altered in five minutes by an Act of Parliament, and whether a few hundred sun-guided, sun-inspired, sun-worthy men can impress their sanity upon the many million creatures of habit, inheritors of ages of bad and sad tradition. The French Revolutionists failed miserably in their attempt to start a new era and to re-name the months. It seems to me that this apparently simple plan (most insidious as well as ingenious in its simplicity) for restoring Englishmen to natural habits is really as difficult to accomplish as was the rejuvenation of France by the process of calling the year. One and describing the months by new and strange denominations.

Suppose the Act of Parliament passed, and the summer selected for putting it into force. On the day fixed the public clocks suffer the tampering requisite to the great scheme. Advertisements and orders are issued and billed, and shouted with all the energy which, officialism can bring to bear—which by the way, is not much. First, you have a large company of passive resisters, standing firm in their faith that the clock is a sacred being whose hands can only be put backwards or forwards at the risk of interference with life itself. Meddle with their time-keepers? Not they! Their fathers have handed down to them, and the sons have cheerfuly accepted, a belief in life and time as expressed and demonstrated by Greenwich, which nothing but death can alter. Point out that under the new condition their clocks and watches do not correspond with Greenwich, and they will heave a sigh for the treachery that has undermined their dearest institution, and will remain the more convinced of the necessity for strong men holding fast to horological truth. A few obstinate men, mind you, would be able to hamper the progress of the movement considerably in its early days. Two or three big employers of labour would be sufficient to turn many a manufacturing town into a whole community of passive resisters, and the consequent disturbance of trade and negotiation would be large.

Even a sceptic must admit that the few could not hold out for long. The force of dead weight would be brought to bear on them. I grant they would be demolished—if the supporters of the scheme can guarantee the force of dead weight. Can they?

They might—indeed they would have little difficulty in so doing—if the change were confined to one manipulation of the clock's fingers. The public clocks put back once and for all, other clocks would follow suit, and in a few days the country would be proceeding with its business as though nothing had happened. The present project, however, involves us in four changes every summer and four more every autumn.

Here we arrive at the vital feature of the necessary conditions. If the clock is to be tampered with successfully, everybody must consent to the deed. If there were only public clocks, the scheme would be as easy as winking. But it happens, unfortunately in this case, that the number of timekeepers of one sort or another extends into hundreds of thousands, and every one of them has to be altered eight times a year. Most of us work by our own watches and clocks. While John Jones may refuse being a passive resister, to alter the fingers of his turnip—it belonged to his great grandfather—Thomas Smith will most likely forget. John Jones's principle will have an ally in Thomas Smith's neglect. For Thomas Smith, bent on keeping an important business appointment, will be chagrined to find that the other man is not present at the fixed minute. The other man is going by the public time, Thomas Smith by his own. Both are disappointed, both wrothful beyond computation. By means of correspondence they discover their error. Does that make them more complacent? Not a bit. Each calls the other a fool. But at last they do agree on one point—that meddling with timepieces is a delusion and a snare. They go over to the passive resisters. Not at once. At first they think the dead weight of their countless brethren would be too much for them. Before long, however, they find that an innumerable host of John Joneses and William Robinsons have missed appointments, and lost money in consequence, and have thereby been forced into sympathy with the resistance movement. As soon as they learn one another's sentiments—not to be stated in polite language—they go over in a body.

The employer who has altered his timepieces to correspond with the public alteration experiences a similar difficulty in gathering his workpeople together. They appear at the old time on mornings when the new time has come in. An employer very enthusiastic for the change would endure much, would probably "sack" right and left, and would no doubt be a valuable aid to the innovators. But among the men who would continually forget to alter their watches would be one here and there whom the employer could not afford to "sack." The effect of these few would be powerful. I fancy that in the end they would win, and the employer would enlist himself in the company of those grown disgusted with the inconvenience and muddle caused by the assault on the majesty of Time.

If these dire results did not follow the first or second change of the clock, the certainly would ensue upon the third or fourth. One summer would be long enough to swell the ranks of the resisters into a multitudinous regiment.

The conclusion to which scepticism has driven this present observer is the following: The scheme can be worked—daylight can be saved—man can be made to live in consonance with the sun—by the one safe and heroic method of allowing nobody to possess a private clock or watch. Let Parliament be bold enough to say there shall be none but public clocks, and those limited in number, set in conspicuous positions; and it will be able to juggle with the fingers as it likes, and draw all men after those fingers. A truly Socialistic measure like this would remove my doubts. Till then I am, and beg to remain, a Sceptic.

MOORLAND AND MARSHLAND.

After some long days spent wandering over the more remote wilds of the Exmoor Forest, forest-only in name, in the heart of the Blackmore country, wild moorland in reality, the beauty of its rugged moors enhanced by the rapidly changing light of stormy April skies, it was quite interesting to spend a day on the golf-links at Minehead, on the edge of the marshes and fringing the seashore. What a contrast in the bird life, writes F. H. C. G. in the Westminster—the moor with its circling buzzards and its few pairs of carrion crows now nesting in the solitary combes. For utter wildness and desolation I cannot imagine anything more impressive than a crow's nest I found in Ember Coombe. Following the tortuous Chetsford Water to its upper reaches one afternoon, I turned into an abrupt little combe that ran with a steep slope of bracken and heather to the tumbling water below. One solitary leafless tree, stunted in growth, had secured a foothold there, and in its low branches was visible the heavy-looking nest of a carrion crow, its interior lined with fresh clean sheep's wool. As I clambered down from the tree the owners of the nest came in view from round the bluff that sheltered the head of the combe, and in their alarm at seeing their domain disturbed, an untoward circumstance in the region, they both dropped from their beaks the several pieces of wool they had gathered, which floated down on the wind, while the birds passed on, as if disclaiming all knowledge of their ancestral home; for ancestral home I think it must have been, since the outer structure of the bulky pile looked as if it had been used for many generations. Climbing up out of the Chetsford Water, one gets on to the ridge that runs to the Exford road. Dunkery Beacon and its grand ridge lay beyond and above, while to the right one looked over to the Badgeworthy Water and the well-known valley of the Doones, with the Weir Water and Chalk Water intervening. From this point not a cultivated acre could be seen; on all sides nothing but hills of brown heather and sere, yellow bracken, intersected by the darker shadows showing where the sheltering combes lay. On the height I disturbed a curlew—evidently nesting, for it went off with a quavering whistle of alarm and circled round as if loth to leave the spot. Greyhens and blackcock were fairly plentifnl—more so, it seemed to me, than I had ever before known them to be. With the exception of a few grey wagtails and white-throated dippers of the running steams, a few meadow pipits in the ling, and a pair of merlin, the life of these upland moors was exhausted. The abundance of life on the marshes and foreshore of Minehead, therefore, was a relief to the observer of birds life; the wheatears, newly arrived from Southern climes, were already fairly plentiful, their short flitting flight, exposing the clear white patch of the rump, making them very noticeable. On the 31st of march I saw here, too, the first swallow of the season, an early arrival, and it passed on prabably over the waters of the Bristol Channel, for I saw it only for a few moments as it darted past. In the pools on the foreshore there were many curlew, evidently birds that had not yet left for their moorland breeding-quarters, as the local nesting bird that I had observed the day before. A large flight of golden plover mingled with the lapwings on the marshes, and came circling round with swift flight and uniform formations every now and then, at one moment nothing but the golden-speckled plumage of the backs visible, then in a fraction of a second a quick turn revealed nothing but the white of the underparts as they flew past. Before long they will all leave the district for their nesting-quarters; for though a few breed on the moors at hand, in all probability those few have already left the coast, and the birds comprising the flock I saw will all travel much higher Northwards before they reach their quarters.

Many also were the more familiar birds to be met with on the low-lying ground; the missel-thrushes strutted about on the greens, the larks rose every now and then in their ascending curve, linnets drifted past with their pleasing twittering, while shoreward waders and gulls were everywhere visible, and the back form of a cormorant or shag frequently came in sight.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 6th May 1908.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mt.
Turkey ...	nil.	nil.	nil.	0	0
Teheran ...	6	1	20 p. m.	1	40
Suez	6	2	40 p. m.	0	19

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Land-line system are temporarily closed for International Traffic (21-1-08).

Cable Alexandria Larnaca interrupted (30-4-08).

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe restored (5-5-08).

Owing to interruption all Burma wires via Aamra deferred traffic is liable delivery (6-5-08).

"PAN IS NO LONGER SOUGHT"

I had forgotten the exact words, but I knew the tenor of the verse, and had an intuition, rather than a remembrance, of its being somewhere in Keats. Pan is no longer sougnt; but, like all greatest divinities, he needs no seeking, meeting one unexpected, revealing suddenly his unseen, immanent presence. And I have surely met him in these Gascon stubble-fields and vine-yards, half-spoiled of their russet leaves. It has been the first perfect morning of autumn; the sky deep as the sea all round the place where the little moon is vanishing; on the other side, the sun shining through its tender blue, the southern distances lying mere blue washes of mist against an unseen horizon. And the first north wind was rustling through the lilac hemlock and tall dry fennel on the slopes. That earliest north wind! Surely he is the one invoked in the hymn of Francis, "Praised be the Lord also for Sir Brother Wind—" For he is brother of gentle winter suns and tender pale-blue skies; and he issues in bracing purity from the great mountains, with their virgin rocks and snows and waters, and is virgin air himself. When he is first abroad, on mornings like this one, the human creature becomes in a manner a "pure spirit;" all the body's difficult chemistry and machanics simplified and forgotten; nothing to clog one any longer with the sense of oneself or poison with one's own imperfections; the whole being unified in purity, alacrity, readiness to live in every inch of matter, to be wedded with the universe, not merely through eye and ear, but through every sense and all the understanding.

At such moments Pan requires no seeking; he is abroad and in us; Pan, by whom I mean (whatever Keats may have meant) no hoary Satyr crashing with cloven hoofs among the reeds, but the poetry and divineness immenent in outer things, or, rather, in our sense and thought of them.

My personal experience connects him oftenest with such fine wintry days, with a knowledge of distant mountains brought by the wind; Alps, or snowy peaks of Pyrenees, floating, as they did at the bend of that Gascon road, like disembodied islands in the sky. But I remember the same sort of emotion one summer I had remained unusually late in the Tuscan lawlands, and gone up suddenly into the high Apennine. After that fortnight of fierce, hot days and sultry, fevered nights, there was actual poetry in the deep, cool sleep of the mountain-house, in the real, bracing cold of one's morning bath. There is high poetic virtue in mere sensations whenever, making life much easier, they save much of our energy from the work of mere endurance, and let it leap forth as enjoyment. Such a sensation, or, rather, sheaf of sensations, stirs great depths of our nature, and thereby gathers round it manyfold images and feelings out of our past. And whenever such sudden enhancing of our bodily life leads to no poetic emotion, but stagnates as mere mildless self-indulgence, whenever the power of Pan is not manifest in our soul, there believe me, something has gone wrong with us some poison is fouling the brain, some nonsense is clogging the mind.

I have spoken of the exhilaration of the first fine day of cold; and of mountain coolness after summer in the plain. Comming suddenly into a sunny climate in winter can make the same effect; 'tis the revelation of a different, a hapier life, and of many other ways of life added at one stroke to our own. Great art has frequently aimed at these stirring of the soul by the suggestion of mere bodily sensations. Thus, in Giorgione's "Fete Champetre" the coolness of the hour and the grass, of the bare limbs of the woman pouring water from the well, gives what we recognise as the picture's poetic significance; and, similarly, the delight of the man in the Amiens Cathedral relief, warming himself, drying his feet by the fire. The whole of Keats poetry is but a series of wonderful variations on such suggested sensations and the religious rapture of Wordsworth is oftenest started by such vague and, as psychologists say, "massive" bodily experiences.

All great poets, indeed, know these things instinctively. And it is only we small philistine reason-mongers who fail to see the difference between such moments when, at the body's touch, the soul expands and attributes its own qualities to material things, and the sensual experiences which narrow us down to the moment and the sensation, diminishing our existence, let us say, to the sensitive tissues of the palate and the nostrils. Sensualism ceases once the multifold soul begins to stir; and spirituality depends not upon what starts our emotion, but on where our emotion goes, and how it carries itself: the impulses which earn a thrashing for Caliban become in Romeo the lyric love, "half angel and half bird."

Smell, similarly, is a humble enough faculty, an "obscure sense," in philosophical language; and a man who should, like M. Huysmans's hero, compose a symphony with scent-bottles, would be—well, a hero for M. Huysmans. Yet what poem, what music, can do for us as much as certain scents met at rare intervals: the perfume of "Olea fragrans" on the evening of return to the Italian lakes; the smell of burning fir branches, with Christmas and fairyland in their resin? Is there not, for some of us, a delicate little Musset-ish song in the freshly sprinkled dust of a paris morning, when the watering jets play under the plane-trees, while the book-boxes are being unlocked on the parapets of the Seine?

Returning to the subject of Pan and of his worship, I fear there may have been a foundation of truth in the report, spread by that mysterious voice along the Aegean shores, which proclaimed, about the time of the conversion of Constantine, that the god in question was dead. Not dead; because gods, especially great ones (and Pan is greater than the twelve great gods all put together) happen to be immortal; but frightened of appearing in public, and reduced to many disguises. I mean that since such moods as we are speaking of had been officially recognised by all nature worships, by all the religions we may call "cosmic," they were naturally misunderstood, and discredited in the first triumph of the more ethical creeds subplanting them. And this much to the damage of clean-living and sweet-thanking. For, besides being a waste of inestimable spiritual possibilities, this contempt for all emotion originating in mere sensations and in conditions of bodily well-being, must have greatly increased the gross and self-indulgent character of human delights, not merely in those who accepted the despised thing "pleasure," but even worse in the imagination of those who shunned it. The world, as Schiller expressed it, was, for a time, un-divinised; and (to alter a word in Novalis's famous saying) where the altars of great gods have been broken, obscene devils and monsters are apt to prowl round in the ruins. So that Pan, whom the monks boasted (through that most suspicious Aegean voice) of having killed, was much more than avenged upon his would-be murderers. What abominable nightmares they had, those anchorites, every time they found the track of his hoofs in the thawed grass, or herd his pipings among the reeds before the equinox!

As regards the many disguises Pan was reduced to throughout the Middle Ages, it is certain that he had on many occasions to masquerade as a Hebrew, giving himself out to be King Solomon or Isaiah, or even Moses the writer of Genesis. And we are not without grounds for asserting that on the occasion of Francis of Assisi lying sick (as he tells us) in the little convent of St. Damian, this saint received the visit of a very venerable and shaggy brother, whom he had met years before among the rocks and the beech-woods of the Tiber sources, and that this mysterious Franciscan was the real author of the famous "Hymn to the Sun," which was subsequently palmed off as a piece of devotional literature. . . . Be this as it may, Keats has affirmed that "Pan is no longer sought." And Keats probably knew what he was talking about.—(Vernon Lee in the "Westminster.")

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, presided at a vacation sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE SAWAILA JAMNADAS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Manker, for a criditor, opposed the application, remarking that the insolvent had consigned goods through his client's firm and drawn hoondies against the same. The gum which was consigned, when sold, proved to be of an inferior quality, and there was a re-draft, in respect of which the insolvent denied his liablity. A suit was then filed, and a decree was passed against the insolvent. Two days later the insolvent came to this Court, and applied for the benefit of the Act.

His lordship granted the insolvent one month's interim order in order to assist the Official Assignee.

RE GOPAL RAMCHANDRA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, for a creditor, Sadashiv Pandurang, opposed the application. Counsel said that the insolvent was the managing trustee of a certain charity, and as a trustee, had grossly mismanaged the trust estate. A suit was filed against him, and he was removed from the post of trustee, and the matter was referred to the Commissioner for taking accounts. The Commissioner found that the insolvent owed the estate Rs. 3,000, and the opposing creditor, Rs. 2,000, in respect of costs. When the insolvent heard of the Commissioner's findings against him, he quietly came to this Court to seek relief from his liabilities incurred by his breach of trust.

His lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, granted the insolvent interim order for three months.

RE SAWALIARAM NAMAJI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co., appeared for a creditor to oppose the application.

Mr. Kapadia said that the insolvent had lodged all his books of account with the Official Assignee.

His lordship granted the insolvent an extension of his interim order for three months.

RE MEGHRAJ GANGABUX.

Mr. J. D. Dawar appeared for the insolvent and applied for the discharge of the rule granted on the 5th February last for the revocation of the adjudication order, and for leave to file the schedule. Counsel said that the insolvent had tried to settle with his creditors, but had failed.

Mr. Bhandarkar, for the petitioning creditor, said he had no objection to the rule being discharged with costs.

The rule was accordingly discharged with costs; and the insolvent was given leave to file his schedule within a month.

RE RAMJI BHALA.

On the application of Mr. Kolasker, the insolvent was granted leave to amend his schedule.

RE MONJI LILLADHAR.

Mr. Manker appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Weldon for a creditor; and his Lordship, after hearing counsel's arguments, gave the insolvent an extension of his interim order for three months.

RE LALBHOY MOHANLAL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Padshah, for the firm of Kapadia Brothers applied for the adjudication of the insolvents as such.

Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Taebji Dayabhoy and Co., applied for a postponment of the matter till the next Court-day.

His lordship accepted the petition and adjourned the matter till the next Court-day.

RE LALJI RUGHNATH.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, his lordship gave insolvent two months' extension of his interim order.

RE MOTICHAND MAKUNJI AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. J. D. Davar, who appeared for three petitioning creditors, his lordship granted a rule for the adjudication of the insolvents under section 9 of the Act.

RE GANESHDAS PANALAL.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted three months' extension of his interim order.

RE AGA MAHOMEDALI SHIRAZI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of his interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges: —Chagan Ramji Soni and others; Keshavji Dulabh; Devji Keshavji Soni; Juma Ismail; Ganesh Vithal Gokhale and another; Narandas Gordhandas Thakar; Abdul Shaik Ahmed; Madanji Jugjivan Sha; Ramchandra Bhikaji Paru and another; Vamanrao Janardhan; Abu Buxu Patel; Bertram Eyre Wilson; Rahiman Bhikan Shaik; and Purshotum Ambaram Lohar.

POLICE COURT.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Lewis charged Khema Maliavi, an old offender, with being found after sunset in 8th Kamatipura Lane, being a reputed thief and unable to give a satisfactory account of himself. On the evening of the 5th instant the accused was seen by a policeman standing behind a pillar of a house in the 8th Kamatipura Lane. It was alleged that on seeing the policeman the accused tried to conceal himself. The Magistrate on the evidence said that he did not think that accused was in any building and that he was there for any illegal purpose. The accused was acquitted. Mr. Lewis then charged the accused with failing to report his place of residence to the Police as required by Section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The evidence showed that on the 29th October, 1906, the accused was sentenced by the late Mr. Kursondas Chabildas to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and ordered to report his place of residence to the Police for three years after his release from jail. The accused was released from jail seven days ago, but failed to report himself. The Magistrate sentenced him to one month's simple imprisonment.

THE HILL BURGLAR'S ACCOMPLICES.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Superintendent Williamson charged Sardarmal Rajing, a Marwari, with receiving and retaining stolen property, namely, a gold ring of the value of Rs. 10, the property of Mr. M. M. Shirazi. Mr. N. N. Saher, Barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the ring in question was part of the property which was stolen from the bungalow of Mr. Shirazi in Nesbit Lane, by Tyebali Alibhai, the Borah burglar who was last week sentenced to fifteen years' rigorous imprisonment for committing a series of burglaries. It was alleged that the ring was sold by Tyebali to the accused, and when, after Tyebali's arrest, the police went to the accused's shop, the latter at first said he had sold it to some townsman. A *punch* was thereupon collected to search the accused's shop in Shroff Bazaar, when he produced the ring from a silver box.

The defence was that the accused's servant had purchased the ring from Tyebali and that at the time of the sale the accused was not in Bombay.

The Magistrate declined to accept the accused's defence and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Khima Daya, another Marwari, having his place of business in Chimna Butcher Street, was then charged with dishonestly receiving and retaining stolen property, to wit, a silver watch of the value of Rs. 10, the property of Mr. S. C. Irwin. Mr. Vijayakar, Pleader, defended the accused. Some evidence having been recorded, further inquiry was adjourned.

THE AMERICAN ARMADA'S CRUISE.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES.

Never before in the history of the world has so huge an Armada as that which the American Government has sent to the Pacific made so long a cruise. In the "American Review of Reviews" for April Mr. Winthrop L. Marvin gives particulars of this adventure, which make very interesting reading. There were sixteen battleships in the Armada, built at a cost of about £20,000,000, and requiring for their upkeep about £2,000,000 per annum, or about £330 per day each. The following are the statistics of the fleet:—

A, displacement, fully equipped for sea; complement—B, officers; C, men; D, speed on trial (knots).

Name.	Date of Launch.	A	B	C	D
Connecticut ...	Sept. 29, 1904...	16,000	41	840	18·00
Kansas ...	Aug. 12, 1905...	16,000	41	809	18·00
Louisiana ...	Aug. 27, 1904...	16,000	41	840	20·748
Vermont ...	Aug. 31, 1905...	16,000	41	840	18·00
Georgia ...	Oct. 11, 1904...	14,948	40	772	19·26
New Jersey ...	Nov. 10, 1904...	14,948	40	772	19·18
Rhode Island...	May. 17, 1904...	14,948	40	772	19·01
Virginia ...	April 5, 1904...	14,948	40	772	19·01
Minnesota ...	April 8, 1905...	16,000	41	849	18·00
Ohio ...	May 18, 1901...	12,500	41	759	17·82
Missouri ...	Dec. 28, 1901...	12,500	40	739	18·15
Maine ...	July 27, 1901...	12,500	41	772	18·00
Alabama ...	May 18, 1898...	11,552	34	679	17·01
Illinois ...	Oct. 4, 1898...	11,552	34	656	17·45
Kearsarge ...	Mar. 24, 1898...	11,520	39	651	16·82
Kentucky ...	Mar. 24, 1898...	11,520	35	651	16·90

This long voyage around South America has been made at the ordinary cruising speed of about ten knots an hour, and after a run of from eight to fifteen days at sea the battleships have had from five to ten days in the various ports of call, at Trinidad, Rio de Janeiro, Punta Arenas, and Callao. This enhanced cost of the coal supply, estimated at about 1,000,000 dols. represents therefore, most of the actual net cost to the Treasury.

The Americans had to beg and borrow from Europe the fleet of commercial colliers—British, Dutch, Norwegian, Italian—without which the long voyage could not have been accomplished.

A very large proportion of the 13,700 enlisted men of the fleet were making their first voyage in foreign waters. Hundreds of them were fresh from the farms and ranches of the Far West and South-West and the railroad towns and manufacturing centres. Out of the 33,027 men in the navy on June 30th, 1907, no fewer than 25,761 were serving their first enlistment.

Nevertheless, there has been no delay of consequence in the entire long journey. The indispensable fuel has been found where it was wanted. The machinery of the ships has performed well. The health of the crews has remained sound, and indeed, their vigour has steadily improved. Though many of the men were new to their ships and new to the sea, a degree of comfort and contentment extraordinary on such a long voyage has prevailed, and there have been singulary few desertions.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "UMHLALIA."

The following passengers are booked to proceed to Weymouth by the Natal Direct Line steamer "Umhlali" sailing this afternoon.

Barff, Mr and Mrs J
Bryant, Mrs, Nurse and child
Carr, Mrs Howard and infant
Chislet, Miss
Cunninghame, Captain, Mrs and 2 children
Dodge, Mrs and infant
Elderton, Captain F H Mrs, Nurse and infant
Elles, Mr and Miss
Gaffert, Mrs and Miss
Joyco, Miss
King, Mrs, Nurse and 2 children
Mabbet, Mrs and 2 children
Meares, Mr, Mrs and 2 infants
Price, Mrs, Nurse and child
Rev. Loughton's Nurse and infant
Reynolds, Mr J
Runcorn, Mr, Mrs and 2 children
Scott, Mr and Mrs G B
Skeen, Mrs H and Miss
Steers, Miss
Sownsend, Miss
Veevers, Mrs and 2 children
Vines, Mrs and 2 children

Apparently there has been serious trouble on an estate in the Klang District, Selangor. Accounts to hand are still very confusing, says the "Malay Mail" of the 21st April, but it would appear that the coolies on the estate in question had not been paid their wages for some time and had begun to give trouble. "Several European planters seem to have anticipated a row and were carrying fire-arms or met in a house with fire-arms handy. The coolies mustered in a body and approached, or were approached, by the Europeans. The end of the story is that three of the coolies were shot, but under what circumstances is not at present known to us."

BY THE WAY.

PICTURE EXHIBITIONS.

Now that the Salon is once more open it is interesting to recall the criticism passed on the practice of holding such exhibitions by the great painter Ingres. He gave evidence on the subject before a Commission of the Ministry of the Interior in 1848, and this is what he said: These exhibitions have become a part of our national institutions. It is impossible to suppress them, but they ought on no account to be encouraged. They ruin art, transforming it into a trade which the artist no longer holds in honour. An exhibition is merely a bazaar in which mediocrity makes an impudent display. Considerations of humanity apart, it would be better to abolish them. Considerations of humanity, however, have prevailed, and picture exhibitions, in spite of their mediocrity, remain as popular as ever.

A MIDLAND NEWSPAPER'S CENTENARY.

The "Coventry Herald" has just reached its centenary number, the paper having been first issued in April 1808, to support the Liberal cause. It has run without a break ever since. During that time it has had but five proprietors, and the combined time of two of them (Mr. C. Bray and Mr. J. M. Scott) covers sixty-two years. Mr. Bray was the author of some philosophic works. He married one of the Miss Hennells, into whose family, as into that of Mr. Bray's, George Eliot found entrance at an early age. There is considerable notice of the Brays and the Hennells in the novelist's "Life." Mr. Scott has edited the paper for just forty years; but that long connexion was out-distanced by that of the late Mr. Josiah Franks, who was literary assistant on the "Herald" from 1819 to 1871. It was while a member of the Rosehill circle, into which came many well-known authors of the day, that George Eliot, in 1846-7, wrote a series of articles for the "Herald," under the general title of "Poetry and Prose from the Note-Book of an Eccentric." The essays (unknown as George Eliot's, it is stated) are reprinted in the centenary number.

A FRENCH POLAR EXPEDITION.

"Le Petit Parisien" announces that Captain Benard's Polar expedition—the first to leave Europe for Northern rigions this year—has left Dunkirk in the "Jacques Cartier," a sailingship specially designed and built for overcoming the ice difficulties to which so many vessels have had to succumb. Like Dr. Charcot's Antarctic expedition, which starts in July, the Benard party includes nearly a dozen scientists, and the scientific investigation of Arctic geology, flora, and fauna is the first and principal object of the expedition. It is, however, well equipped for making a dash on the North Pole itself, and Captain Benard, who is a naval officer, will do his best to locate that "terra incognita"; but such an attempt will be subservient to the oceanographic and scientific research work proper.

THE COST OF SPEED ON THE ATLANTIC.

The cost of speed on the Atlantic is shown in "Engineering," where full details are given of the performance of the Cunard liner "Lusitania," as prepared by Mr. Thomas Bell, of the famous Clyde firm which built her—Messrs. John Brown and Co., Limited. This cost is due more to the great power required for the speed than to any lack of efficiency in the turbine machinery, as the coal consumption per horse-power per hour is as low as 1·43lb. It is found that the coal for the voyage of 3,100 nautical miles would only be 2,980 tons were the speed 15¾ knots, or 3,670 tons for 21 knots; but 25 knots requires 5,390. An important factor again is the large quantity of hot water used for passenger purposes—in baths, hand-basins, galleys, &c. This increases the coal consumption at 25-knot speed to 5,490 tons. The consumption for full speed works out to 11lb. per 100 nautical miles per ton of displacement.

"FOR HE'S A JOLLY GOOD FELLOW."

The "Musical Home Journal" has something to say concerning the history of this popular after-dinner chorus. The words were only written in 1827, but the air is adapted from the famous French song known as "Malbrook s'en va t'en guerre," or sometimes called "Malbrook" for short. It was composed in provincial French to ridicule the great Duke of Marlborough, and to throw a slur on his exploits. There are no fewer than twelve verses to the original French song, which was improvised, both words and music, by an unknown French soldier on the night after the battle of Malplaquet, September 11, 1709, in the tent of the Marechal de Villars at Quesnay, not far from the memorable battlefield.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

The Duke of Devonshire, the "Review of Reviews" points out, had a sense of justice to women much more highly developed than many of his contemporaries. Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy, writing on this side of his character, says that the Duke always showed himself prompt to remedy the injustice to which women have been subjected in the matter of their property When Mrs. Elmy was beginning the struggle to secure the second Women's Property Bill, and Lord (then Sir Henry) James was threatening to oppose the Bill tooth and nail on the ground that it was far worse than Woman Suffrage, Lord Hartington again intervened and assured Sir John Hibbert, who had the Bill in charge, that he would give it his hearty support. This be did, and it was largely due to him that the measure was ultimately passed into law. Mrs. Elmy further recalls that it was the Duke who first secured the appointment of women as inspectors to schools.

THE ROMANCE OF BURIED PICTURES.

The romantic story of the picture purchased at a London auction, which on expert examination proved to be painted over a Rembrandt worth £8,000, is curiously reminiscent of the discovery of a Correggio under similar circumstances. A good many years ago two picture restorers, Lovera and Hunterspergh, bought at an art sale in Rome a number of old pictures, in order to provide themselves with canvases for repainting. In the division of the spoils Hunterspergh received an indifferent picture of flowers, on which he painted a study of a head. This picture he offered to Lovera, who on close examination found that the new ground scaled off, and that underneath were traces of a figure painted in a style that denoted the hand of a master. Replacing the scales, and concealing his discovery, he purchased the picture for little more than the value of the canvas. Removing the two grounds he disclosed an exceedingly clever painting by Correggio, which he sold to the Earl of Bristol for £1,500.

Negotiations are in progress for the extension of the Cape to Cairo Railway from its present terminus at Broken Hill to the Congo border and beyond. The Bloemfontein-Kimberley Railway was opened on the 8th instant by the Governor of the Orange River Colony.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FASHION IN FOOT WEAR.

We do not change our shoes and our boots every season as we change the shape of our hats, but from time to time there are evolutions of one kind or another, writes our lady correspondent. Lately those who follow the American lead in footgear have become aware of a desire on the part of America for a shoe and a boot deeper (though not less slim) than of yore. The shoe is blocked at the toe, for example, with the space upwards rather than across the foot. The elongated toe of the past was so shallow that no one's great toe could possibly get right into it, and so at the extremity it had to be padded or blocked to keep its shape. The toe that is deep instead of shallow will, however, confortably accommodate even in a narrow width one's great toe. And those who have a high instep will find the new shoe delightfully accommodating. The bane of a high instep is that the owner is compelled to have the more expensive made-to-order shoes, or else never be able to get her shoe to meet in front, which with a laced shoe looks decidedly bad and with a buttoned shoe is an impossibility. As the ready-made shoe or boot of to-day is in every respect as good as the made-to-order one of yesterday, it seems so foolish that they who are bothered with high insteps should have to go to the much greater expense of the "to-order" species. The latest Amerian shoe is more hygienic and more comfortable, and just as elegant, as the American shoe of yesterday.

EXPENSIVE GLOVES.

We do not hear any news of this kind about gloves. They seem just as expensive as ever, as we still have to get them more or less long. The longer sleeve of the moment is at the same time a loosely fitting sleeve, and so it is necessary that the glove should run well up the arm. With the tight-fitting long sleeve we may find a use for our four-button gloves, but with a long sleeve that is loose these are no use whatever. It is still the white kid glove that is most worn; there are occasions when a glove of soft pale grey or of beige-colour fits into the scheme of a costume, but nevertheless we are still buying white kid gloves at the rate of six to one. It is not without reason we grumble about the price of our gloves and our veils. These must always be fresh and always be good, and always kept in quantity as well as in quality, so that in a year's expenditure they amount to no mean sum. A worn, creased veil is, if anything, worse than soiled gloves, or at least as bad. There can be said for the square spotted silk veil of the moment that it is strong. It doesn't break into holes, although like all other veils, it gets a tired look. I should think that this veiling might be revived in some way, as it has more substance than the chenille spotted species, which breaks into holes directly it begins to wear. The thrifty person who has time at her disposal might dip such a veil into water with a weak solution of gum, and then possibly iron it into quite fresh firmness.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 25th April on 504·35 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,50,000	2,70,000	4,000	4,24,000
Or per mile of Railway	298	533	8	841
For previous 16 weeks of half year	24,04,285	38,52,349	63,396	63,20,030
Total for 17 weeks ..	25,54,285	41,22,349	67,396	67,44,030
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,48,210	3,61,400	1,988	5,11,598
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	294	716	4	1,014
Total to corresponding date do. ..	24,53,479	50,88,621	65,656	76,07,756

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 87,598
Do. to date .... ,, 8,63,726

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th April on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	6,000	21,000	....	27,000
Or per mile of Railway	42	149	....	191
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	1,00,824	3,22,184	1,942	4,24,950
Total for 17 weeks ...	1,06,824	3,43,184	1,942	4,51,950
Comparison. Total or corresponding week of previous year	7,943	44,203	111	52,257
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	56	313	1	370
Total to corspg date do.	99,665	5,37,895	5,782	6,39,342

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 25,257
Do. to date........ ,, 1,87,392

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th April on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	500	500	10	1,010
Or per mile of Railway	29	28	1	58
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	7,640	7,381	50	15,071
Total for 17 weeks .	8,140	7,881	60	16,081
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	458	469	2	929
Per mile of Ry. do.	27	27	....	51
Total to corresponding date do. ..	5,972	6,880	80	12,932

Increase for the week .... Rs. 81
Do to date ... . ,, 3,149

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th April on 1,768·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipt	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,78,000	2,50,000	7,000	4,35,000
Or per mile of Railway	100	141	4	245
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	27,20,551	47,10,010	1,02,809	75,33,370
Total for 17 weeks....	28,98,551	49,60,010	1,09,809	79,68,370
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,79,06[illegible]	3,54,841	2,196	5,36,099
Per mile of Ry. do.	101	201	1	303
Total to corspg date do.	30,06,867	60,95,602	92,522	91,94,991

Decrease for the week .. Rs 101,099
Do. to ate........ ,, 1,226,621

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th April on 138·59 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Mercandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	R.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	3,000	2,000	50	5,050
Or per mile of Railway..	22	14	..	36
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	36,304	43,797	816	80,917
Total for 17 weeks	39,304	45,797	866	85,967
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	..	..	..	..
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	..	..	..	..
Total to compg date do.	..	..	..	...

Consumption. Can be Cured

Derk P. Yonkerman, Specialist; whose discovery of a Cure for Consumption has startled the World.

Marvellous as it may seem after the centuries of failure, a cure for consumption has at last been found. After twenty years of almost ceaseless research and experiment in his laboratory, the now renowned specialist, Derk P. Yonkerman, has discovered a specific which has cured the deadly Consumption even in its far advanced stages. In many cases, though all other remedies tried had failed and changes of climate were unable to check the progress of the disease, this wonderful specific has conclusively proved its power to cure.

Whatever your position in life may be, if you are in consumption, or suffer from asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, or any throat or lung trouble, this cure is within your reach, for it is a home treatment and need not interfere in any way with your daily occupation. Prove for yourself its healing power

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Simply send your name and address to the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd., Dept. 330, 6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C., and they will post to you a free trial treatment of this remarkable remedy.

Don't hesitate or delay if you have any of the symptoms of consumption. If you have chronic catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble, write to-day for the free trial treatment and full instructions, and cure yourself before it is too late.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS

S. ROSE & Co. have a large Stock of Pianos which have been out on hire and are much reduced in price. This is a

GOOD OPPORTUNITY

for securing a reliable Piano at a low price. Special terms for cash or monthly payments,

S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

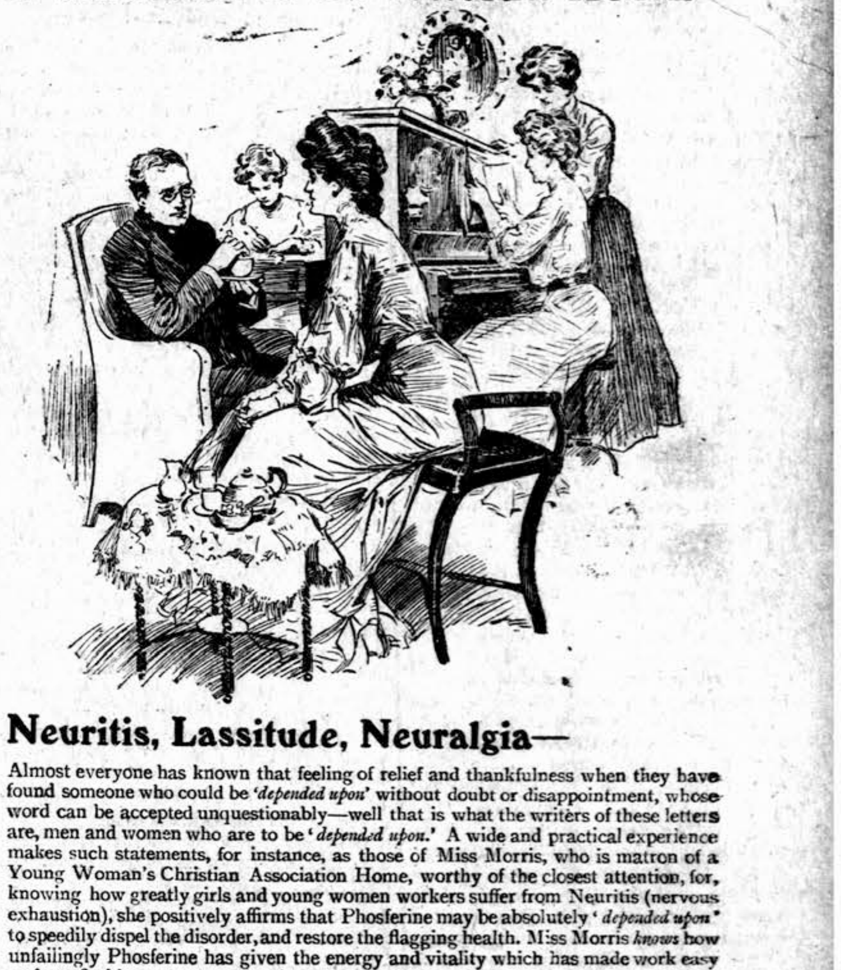
WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any place, on ten days' approval, our highest grade **Mead Coventry Flyers** at less than lower manufacturers' [illegible] Guaranteed.
LATEST MODELS **£3. 10 to £9**
Packed and Delivered Free
ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits [illegible]
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.

KEATING'S POWDER
KILLS BUGS FLEAS MOTHS BEETLES
TINS & BOTTLES ONLY.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT K[illegible]
Price 2 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" [illegible]

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME



Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be *'depended upon'* without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be *'depended upon.'* A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely *'depended upon'* to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes: —"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility
Influenza
Indigestion
Sleeplessness
Neuralgia
Premature Decay
Backache
Mental Exhaustion
Lassitude
Exhaustion
Stomach Disorders
Faintness
Brain-Fag
Rheumatism
Headache
Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.
Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.

MELLIN'S FOOD, BISCUITS
A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.

Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to
Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.
Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of [illegible] imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed [illegible] dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "Walter De Roos, London," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the [illegible] of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. [illegible] Medical Publisher, 16 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C. or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, May 5.] [Bombay, May 6.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
per cent. Consols	85 3/4	3/8	85 3/8†
do. Rentes	96 1/2	un	chgd
do. Sterling Loan	99 9/16	13/16	
do. Govt Securities	63 1/8	un	chgd
* Bar Silver in London	24 3/16		3/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 1/4		1/4
Do. in New York	52 1/8		3/8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·12 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·43 1/4	1/4	
Do. do. do. New York	4·86 7/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 o/o	since	Mar 19
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	2 5/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 7/8		
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3		
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2		
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1 3/4		
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 1/8		1/3

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1/3 23/32

† Yesterday.

* Closing tone of Silver.—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots .. .. Steady with good business done.
Futures ... ...Firm.
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ...Quiet.
Total Sales ... ...12,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 „
Sales of East Indians ... ... „
Imports ... ... 2,000 „
Mid-Americans .. .. 5·52+05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 7 3/16 unchgd

Future Delivery prices :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
5·09	5·07	5·04	4·95	
—02	—02	—02	—02	
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·85	4·77	4·74	4·73	4·72
—01	—01	—01	—01	—01

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ...13,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... ...12,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... ...
Do. to Continent ... ...13,000 „
Spot Cotton—10·20 unchanged.

Futures—Month of July, 8·80 unchanged.

Do. Do. Oct. 8·53 unchanged

} Advanced early on firm Southern Spot market, and improved demand and declined later owing to bear pressure and liquidation.

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10 3/15 unchanged.
Futures—Month of July 9·13+04
Do do Oct. 8·72+02
Closing tone of futures—Steady.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore 51¼ April-May—Antwerp—Done.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed —Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3s. 7d. Value.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¼ + ½

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
3 Bundles sovs. & rupees.	7,370	Muscat ...	G Khetsey

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Wednesday Evening.] [6th May, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 15th March.
Bank of Bengal ...... 7 per cent. „ 25th „
Bank of Bombay ..... 8 per cent. „ 16th April.
Bank of Madras ...... 9 per cent. „ 11th Feb.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

To-day being Council Bill day the Banks closed early for exchange business. Rates opened unchanged at 1/3 27-32 T. T. and 1-3s. 7-8d. on demand but during the morning there was only a trifling demand for Bank remittance. Credits are still very scarce but Banks are not buying under 1-4s. 1-16d. three months' sight. Far Eastern rates are irregular owing to an unsettled and weak silver market in London.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight	.. 1s. 4 1/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight	—1s. 4 3/16d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	163 1/4
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	137 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	176 1/2

Government Paper :—

The Market opened to-day at 95 7-16 ready and 95 7-16 for the settlement. There has not been much doing and, although at the opening the tendency was to make rates firmer at the close, the market is quiet with probably small sellers at the opening quotations. Calcutta market rates are advised as 95 9-16 ready and 95 5-8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs 95·7
1st Settlement	95·9

Bullion :—

On Tuesday Bar silver in London closed 3-16 down for ready at 24 3-16 and 1-4 down for delivery in two months' forward at 24 1-4. New York fell 3-8 to 52 1-2. Locally the market opened weak at 63 1-16 ex-duty for ready bars but closed about 1-16 better. Forward quotations have also been weak and close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	4	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	3	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	3	0
Ditto 2nd do. ...	62	0	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market opened quiet but steady at about last evening's closing rates. Buyers were however unwilling to operate, and prices gradually eased off to our closing quotations. A small business only has been done, chiefly in Bengals for May delivery. Broach is weak with little or no demand.

In ready cotton there was a moderate enquiry by shippers and mills, but holders are still firm and only a small business resulted.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	230	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	207	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	201	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	197	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	195·7	
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	192	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	187	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	194·5	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	178·9	
Good Bagalkot-Bijapur ...	200	
Good Westerns ...	202	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	230	

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone... ... ... Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 10,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 2,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
5·09	5·07	5·04	4·94	4·84
unchd.	unchd.	unchd.	—01	—01
O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	
4·76	4·73	4·72	4·71	
—01	—01	—01	—01	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet and prices are slightly easier. We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	8	7	6	B. T.
May	8	12	6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with little business doing. We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready Brown Cawnpore...	9	2	0	B. T.
May „ „ ...	9	7	6	R. T.
„ „ Delhi ...	9	9	6	R. T.
Yellow Gujerat... ...	10	4	0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet with very little doing. Quotations are :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold White 85 p. c.	54	0	0
Muggy	53	8	0
Yellow Hingunghat	56	8	0
„ Secunderabad ...	55	4	0

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... Rs. 10 9 0
Tone—Easier.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 29 12 0
Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 25 8 0
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 5 8 0 to Rs. 5 9 0
Tone—Nothing doing.

Groundnuts—

Rs. 44 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

White-Delhi May ... Rs. 8 6 0 R. T.
Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,395
India	63 1/2
Indian Specie Bank	51 1/2

Mills :—

David	347 1/2
Empress	330
Kohinoor	695
Manockji Petit	3,045

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co.	132
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	275
Central India Mining ...	375
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,037 1/2

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	555
Amritsar-Patti	112
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	6,755	bales.
Wheat	4,813	cwts.
Linseed	12,881	„
Rapeseed	16,432	„
Gingellyseed	2,164	„
Poppyseed	15,493	„
Groundnuts	710	„
Castorseed	3,097	„
Rice	4,285	„
Myrobollams	8,308	„
Cottonseed	14,319	„
Mowraseed	179	„
Uram	1,082	„
Joowar	1,611	„
Maize	nil	„

Mr. Elliot Stock announces for early publication a volume by Aunt Naomi, entitled "Jewish Fairly Tales and Fables." It is said that there is no volume in English containing the fairly tales of the Jews, though they possess a rich treasure of allegory, legend and fable in the Talmud. The volume will be appropriately illustrated, in order that it may be suitable for children as well as students.

IT TAKES PURE
RICH RED BLOOD
COURSING THROUGH
YOUR VEINS

to face the Winter's Cold Successfully.

Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all

PROF. JAMES'

FLECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red-blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increase wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored. Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. V. P. P Extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co 155G Market Bombay, No. 2.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Mess s. Hornby, Hemelryk and Co., writing from Liverpool, on April 14, say :—"The past week has brought no relief from the general despondency Prices show a further decline of 25d. which brings the more distant positions well under 5d., and now the talk is of 4 1-2d.

Further failures have occurred, and there is a dread of more; one has no idea from what quarter the next will be announced.

New attempts have been made in New York to advance prices by speculative buying, but they have been powerless in the face of the general apathy. A young and prominent speculator in that market brought, it is said, some 50,000 to 70,000 bales lately, but in the last couple of days he has liquidated again, which has contributed to the grea weakness.

We have been waiting, and hoping, for America to lead the way to better conditions, but the procest of improvement over there seems very slows Many eminent firms state positively that things are on the mend, but that this view is not universal is shewn by a cable we received from a New Orlean's correspondent :—'Retrenchment general in consequence of manufacturers not able to get under contract. The production of yarns is diminishing This state of affairs may result in further depression."

Holders have relaxed somewhat, in consequence of the favorable weather for the new crop, and under a little pressure from banks, and have shown more desire here and there to meet buyers, yet spot cotton is not declining as much as futures.

In Lancashire, spinners have smaller stocks than last year, and they have yet still sufficient business to prevent a general stoppage during Easter week, yet they are not buying much.

The lower the market goes, in fact, the more bearish everyone seems to become, and all the time the statistical position, which, especially as regards Liverpool, is abnormally strong, is quite left out of account.

Let us glance at the figures:

The Liverpool stock is at present 858,000 bales (against 1,111,000 last year.)

Estimating the crop at 11,750,000 bales the quantity still to come into sight is 1,615,000 bales.

Allowing for a falling off in Lancashire's consumption of say 250,000 through probable short time, Liverpool, in order to have at the end of the season a stock of even such a small quantity as 250,000, will have yet to secure 500,000 bales (estimating the export from now to the end of the season at 100,000 bales).

But importers are not buying! And, besides, American spinners who have taken over a million less than last year, will require what remains of the good cotton.

We admit statistics can be made to prove almost anything, but to our minds these figures constitute a latent force which is bound sooner or later to come to the front.

We do not nevertheless at present feel confident of a strong advance. For the last two or three weeks we have expressed the view that a further giving way was likely, and this has taken place. Now bearish views seem universal; Liverpool is bearish New York is bearish, so is New Orleans, and on the Continent despondency is very marked.

It is often found that when nearly everyone has come to the one way of thinking, it is time to turn. For some time bearish factors only have been heeded, but the more the market gives way the more readily will it respond to anything like unfavourable crop news or trade improvement.

We may have this any day. A scramble to cover sales would no doubt ensue, leading to renewed purchases by spinners.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

This growth, influenced by the general despondency, has declined 40-64d.

We have received details by mail of the combination just formed in Alexandria. It includes many influential firms interested in cotton culture, its primary object being to prevent the depreciation of land resulting in a decline in the value of the product; and the fact that its object is not to attempt a speculative advance, but to prevent an undue decline, has made an excellent impression.

As regards the crop, favorable progress is now being made, and it is hoped that good weather may enable the effects of the delay to be remedied.

We have the same opinion of Eyptian cotton as we expressed last week and think that, so long as there are no features of special interest, it will continue to follow American.

A/M :—5·02d.
J/A :—5·01d.
O/N :—4·89d.
N/D :—4·86d.

Options :—			
J-A,	single 0·22d	sellers	nominal.
A-S, „	0·25d	„	„
S-O, „	0·30d	„	„
O-N, „	0·33d	„	„
N-D, „	0·36d	„	„
D-J, „	0·40d	„	„

Egyptian :—
May, Liverpool :—7·1-64d.
Nov. „ 7·11-64d.
May, Alexandria :—Tall. 13·26-32.
Nov. „ Tall. 14.9-32.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	1	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	10	7	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	13	17	34
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	4	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	7	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	1	2	13
G Mahim and Worli	9	4	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	14
Total	*56	42	141
Total plague deaths to date... 143,187			
Same date last year	34	26	102

*Includes one imported case of plague from Ratnagiri,

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
13	9

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

May, 5th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	24	33	5
B	282	102	31
C	47	95	22
D	45	44	7
E	133	113	24
F & G	55	1	0
Total to date...	586	393	89
Total rats killed			979

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,390
Bank of India	100	50	5 „	63¼
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,445
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1¼ „	70 28
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	52
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	100	100	14 „	230
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25 £25	£12½ £12-10	6 „ 6 „	£18¾ £17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	old issue new issue xd. 75 670

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd480
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	175
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	457
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	195
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	750
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	715
Bombay United	150	150	10	xd 465
Century	500	500	50	xd 1,840
Central India	500	500	85	1,790
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,100¼
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill	700	700	50	1,040
Coronation Mills	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	200	25	275
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	800
Crescent	100	100	5	97
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,045
David	250	250	20	372
Emperor Edward	500	500	20	660
Empress	500	500	25	325½
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,390
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	350
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	520
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	520
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	162
Indian Manufg.	1,000	1,000	35	740
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	15	350
Jamshed Manufg	250	250	10	165
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid60	430
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1030
Khatao Mackunji	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	710
Kohinoor	500	500	25	xd.700
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas	1,000	1,000	40	500
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	xd. 1,45
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3.050
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	175	2875
Mysore Spinning	250	250	......	55
Mysore Spinning	50	50	......	10
New Great Eastern	200	200	Nil.	200
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	640
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	650
Queen	10 00	1,000	20	950
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	800
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c.10	970
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	575
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	4,275
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	180
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,145½
Sun	250	250	25	1650
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,355
Textile	500	500	30	1,240
Union (V. Gopalji)	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India	1,000	1,000	20	525

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	95
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	20	200
Broach City	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French	500	500	85	xd. 510
Godavery Valley	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	40	480¼
Hindustan P & M	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton	125	125	11½	125
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Ctn	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.	250	250	25	272
New East Indian	1,000	1,000	75	1,010
New Moufussil Co.	400	400	50	625
New Berar	500	500	40	450
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	485
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co.	1,000	1,000	140	3,500
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P.	150	50	12	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.	100	100		300
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld.	100	20	¾	16
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	132
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,700
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,470
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.	P. £10 O. £10	10 £10	p. c. 6 Nil.	xd 157 153¼
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	Nil.	35
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	40	xd975
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	O. 250 P. 250	250 150	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	167½ 167½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 10	xd. 375
Delhi Flour	200	200	16	155
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c.17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co.	200	175	yr. 14	205
Kurrachee Landing	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.	100	100	10	131
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.	200	50	p. c.12½	175
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	32
Phillips and Co.	40	40	p. c.10	55
Port Canning Co.	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	460
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p. c.25	35
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	35
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£15 30 30	... ...	dis. 9 dis. 5
Thackerand Co.	100	100	p. c.20	255
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 1½	38
Treacher and Co.	500	500	yr. 40	615

MEN AND MATTERS.

EXPORTS—PRINCESSES.

It is understood that the German Emperor will discuss with Emperor Francis Joseph, at the instance of Nicholas of Montenegro, the point of termination of the Danube Adriatic Railway. That Prince Nicholas should contemplate with equanimity the possibility of Montenegrin solitude being destroyed by a railway is a sign of the times; but he is evidently anxious to see the commercial advancement of his country. A little time ago, a foreign diplomat commented on the small amount of Montenegro's export trade. "You forget," said Nicholas, turning sharply on him, "that Montenegro exports what most other countries are eager to obtain—handsome Princesses." One of these Montenegrin princesses is Queen of Italy, two are married to Russian grand dukes, another was the wife of King Peter of Servia, while a fifth is wedded to Prince Francis Joseph of Battenburg.

QUEEN AS HOUSEMAID.

Servants are a negligible quantity in Montenegro, and, even in the royal palace, Princess Milena, who is an excellent housewife, generally provides for domestic comfort with her own royal hands. All the daughters were trained in housework at an early age. Queen Helena of Italy, during her life at Cetinje, was obliged to dust the drawing-rooms every day, and tidy up her bedroom. But Prince Nicholas is astute; and when he perceived that his daughters were undergoing a training which would fit them for positions as housemaids rather than probable queens, he packed the three eldest off to school in St. Petersburg, where they were trained for more exalted positions, and where, later, in Russian society, their great beauty won universal admiration.

JOURNALISTIC IMAGINATION.

The enterprising journalist is busily engaged in weaving imaginary romances around the Duke d'Abruzzi's "affaire du cœur"; but the family councils which have recently been held at the Quirinal were not so much concerning the Duke's probable engagement as another important affair of which more will be heard shortly. As to the prospective "fiancee" of the Duke, the latter is convinced that she, like Cæsar, has only to go, see, and conquer; in effect, that when King Victor Emmanuel shall set eyes on her, his Majesty will be captivated by her beauty and charm. Miss Katherine Elkins is the belle of West Virginia. Rather above the average height, she has a graceful carriage, and the regal poise of a queen. Her hair is of that light chestnut brown which, nimbus-like, surrounds her fair face, and provides her with a crowning glory. She has, too, a sweetness of manner and unaffectedness that add materially to her physical charms.

GIDDY MARMOSET!

Miss Elkins is a daring athlete, and as dauntless in fencing and wrestling as in the more feminine pastime of dancing. Her agility was shown one day last summer when a marmoset, which is her special pet, escaped out of an open window, and made its way over the neighbouring housetops. Only one out of her father's numerous menservants had the courage to risk his neck in clambering after the lost pet, but he failed to capture it; whereupon Miss Elkins coolly mounted to the perilous slopes, and by persuasive measures succeeded in retaking the animal, and bearing it back in triumph to the domestic hearth, which, all ungrateful, it had forsaken.

SHEKELS GALORE.

Mr. Morgan's cash fortune is estimated at the extraordinary figure of £35,000,000, and his art treasures add nearly five millions to that amount. The uncrowned king of finance evidently has no belief in the number superstition, for at his London residence, 13, Prince's Gate, where the Queen and the Empress Dowager of Russia recently went on a tour of inspection, are housed pictures and other "objects d'art" worth about a million pounds.

His rich possessions, however, are by no means confined to vases, and pictures, and furniture. He owes a luxuriously-fitted special train, which has right of precedence over all other trains in America. On one leading railway system all locomotives are shunted a quarter-of-an-hour before "King" Morgan's special is due at any particular point. As Rockefeller, with a word, could cut off the entire supply of oil throughout the United States tomorrow, so Morgan, with a motion of his little finger, could disorganise American commerce. His steam yacht, "Corsair," cost over £100,000 to build. And yet it is curious to recall the indifferent success which Mr. Morgan had at the commencement of his business career. His father secured for him a few shares in a big marine company, and had him elected a director. Young Pierpont drew his fees regularly for attending board meetings; but he never troubled to open his lips to speak in favour of, or against a resolution. He always asked his neighbour how he should vote. At the end of a month or so he was relieved of his position. In a letter to Mr. Morgan, Senior, the president of the company wrote: "I can assure you emphatically that your son will never make a business man. He appears to have no leanings in that direction." The president, when he died, left 20,000 dollars. Mr. Morgan is worth that amount several hundred times over.

THE LUCK THAT KILLS.

A poor man once secured a share in a lottery, but became so frightfully hard up before the drawing took place that he went to Mr. Morgan and offered him the ticket at a nominal price. In a spirit of sympathy and generosity, the millionaire bought the ticket at double the amount which the other had expended on it. The share eventually won a big prize. Mr. Morgan sent for the original owner of the ticket, and offered to settle on him a thousand a year for life. The man did not show any pleasure at this magnificent offer, so the millionaire asked him what was amiss. "I would rather have £3,000 down," was the astonishing reply. "But why?" asked Mr. Morgan. "You are good for fifteen years of life, at least." "That may be," answered the man; "but if luck is on your side as usual, Mr. Morgan, I shall be dead in twelve months."

"YEOMEN'S GARDEN."

Lady Galway has recovered from the attack of laryngitis, by which she has been prostrated for considerable time past. Lady Galway is one of the tallest women in society at the present time, and a familiar figure at bazaars and other charitable functions, to which she is always ready to lend her help. As interesting corner of the grounds at Serlby Hall, her home in Yorkshire, is the "Yeomen's Garden," dedicated to the memory of the gallant Sherwood Rangers who fell in the South African War. Another interesting object is the myrtle bush which Lady Galway planted when her daughter, Miss Violet Monckton, was only four years old. The purpose of this, she said, was to serve as a wedding wreath, as soon as her daughter should be of an age and inclination to enter into the bonds of matrimony, and as a wedding wreath some sprigs of this myrtle were really used when Miss Monckton became Mrs. Skeffington-Smyth four years ago.

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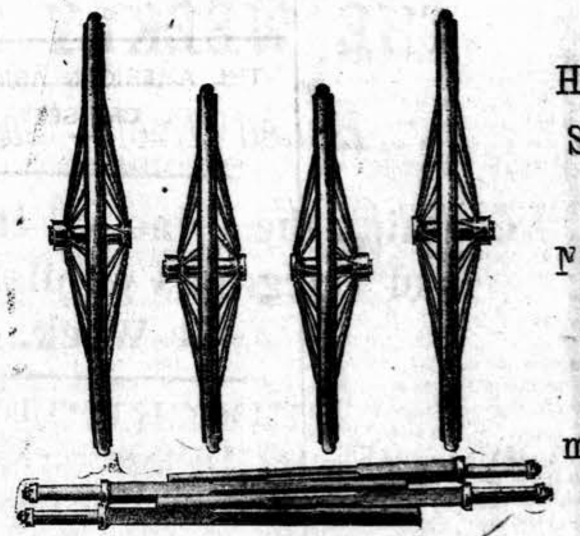

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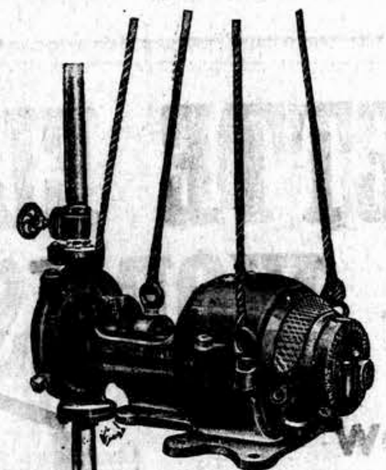

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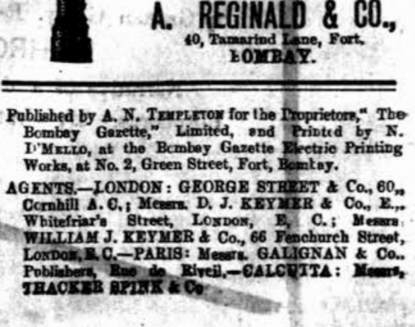

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